"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, somewhat colder today; fair tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,842. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

## UNCOVERS GRAFT PLOT IN THE NAVY

### Federal Prosecutor Orders Arrest of Steward on Texas and a Brooklyn Merchant.

### MANY OTHERS INVOLVED

### Conspiracy to Steal 4,000 Pounds of Meat One of a Long List of Expected Charges.

### GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING

### District Attorney Seizes Books and Admits Finding Much to be Explained.

Persons connected with the navy and a produce merchant are involved in a graft scandal in the Brooklyn Navy Yard which has been the subject of investigation for several weeks by Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid, and which was presented to the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday.

Two men, one the commissiary steward of the United States battleship Texas ,and the other the representative of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company, were arrested yesterday.

Mr. Reid said he could not predict the extent of the grafting for his investigation had not been concluded. He did not deny, however, that the merest scraping of the surface had brought to light others involved as deeply as the men under arrest, and it is expected that indictments and other arrests will follow the Grand Jury investigation.

The books, including past records and accounts of current business of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company, were confiscated by United States Marshal McAvoy yesterday and were taken before the Grand Jury. In the course of the examination of these, Michael McMahon, Treasurer of the Supply Company; James McQuillan, who is connected with it, and two navy men who exposed the scandal were called before the Grand Jury to testify. Mr. Reid refused to divulge this testimony or to tell what the examination of these documents had revealed, but he volunteered the statement that in the last four years the company had been doing business with the navy yard in excess of $250,000 a year.

Samuel M. Well is President of this company and James E. Davidson is Vice President. Under the firm name of Davidson & Well they are provision brokers in the Produce Exchange, according to Mr. Reid. Neither was called on to testify yesterday as to the affairs of the supply company.

**Once Barred by Navy.**

Thomas J. White is the representative of this company who was arrested yesterday in the company's office, 127 West Avenue, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. Mr. Reid said that White conducted a private business in meats and produce at 222 Sands Street, and was reputed to be wealthy. His rating, Mr. Reid said, was fine. He has a handsome home at 477 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush.

The Assistant District Attorney said that his inquiry disclosed that up to four years ago White dealt with the navy yard in his private capacity, but at that time a dispute arose over the quality of White's produce, and he was barred from business with the Navy Department. It was then that he cropped up as representative of the Supply Company and continued to do business with the navy as though no dispute had ever occurred.

White was arrested, and with him Walter G. Roache, commissiary steward of the Texas, through the instrumentality of Joseph Reay, Paymaster of the battleship. It was on Jan. 9 that Reay went to Capt. Albert Grant and told him a bribe had been offered to him to falsely certify the weight of a consignment of meat ordered for the Texas from the Supply Company.

**Meat 4,000 Pounds Short.**

The Paymaster said that Roache had approached him with the proposal to certify as 25,000 pounds a consignment of only 21,000 pounds, and had offered him $200 cash and the promise of $1,000 more later. The money, Reay said Roache told him, was to be supplied by White, who had the order for the meat. Reay pretended to fall in with the scheme until the morning of Jan. 5, when Roache offered him the $200, and he then told him that he intended to report the whole affair to Capt. Grant. According to Reay, Roache replied:

"What's the use. I'd simply deny I ever gave you the money, and it would be your word against mine. Why be foolish?"

Reay said he then suggested that Roache see him in the afternoon, when he would have given the matter second thought, and meantime he arranged with Harry Ricketts, a seaman on the Texas, to conceal himself in the Paymaster's office. In the afternoon Reay, so the story was later told to Mr. Reid by navy officials, agreed to accept the money, which was then passed to him in the hearing and view also of Ricketts, though the latter's presence was not discovered.

**Locked Up in the Brig.**

Reay reported at once to Capt. Grant, who notified higher officials, and the Navy Department turned the matter over to the Federal District Attorney. Reay and Ricketts were the navy men examined by the Grand Jury.

Roache was locked in the brig of the Texas yesterday, and today will be transferred to the receiving ship Maine, where he will be kept in confinement until the Navy Department decides whether to court-martial him or to turn him over to the Federal criminal authorities.

White was taken before United States Commissioner Cochran in the Federal Building and held on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in $7,500 bail for examination on Feb. 25. Then the Grand Jury inquiry was begun.

The Texas leaves at 10 o'clock this morning for Quarantine, where she will remain a few days before departing for Guantanamo Bay.

## *HEARS CHINA REJECTS DEMANDS OF JAPAN*

### *Report in Chicago That She May Yet Appeal to Us Against Her Neighbor's Force.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A special cable dispatch from Peking to The Chicago Herald says:

"China has rejected the demands of Japan, twenty-one in number, and has told her powerful Far Eastern neighbor that she must take by force what she wants, if she gets it at all.

"What the result of China's attitude will be no one knows. In the event of trouble the Peking Government will turn to the United States for aid."

**Germans Exploiting Demands.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The Times says that the German press, as might have been expected, is exploiting the Japanese demands upon China. Under the heading "Japanese Protectorate Over China," the Kölnische Zeitung refers as follows to The Times telegram from Peking:

"If this news is confirmed, it means no more and no less than that Japan desires to erect a monopoly in the Far East. She desires to bring the whole Chinese Empire under her political suzerainty and exploit it without any rivals. To this end Russia, England, and the United States are to withdraw from the Far East. Russia loses not only her last hopes of Manchuria, but also of Eastern Mongolia. In Shantung not only German, but also American influence is to give way to Japanese. England is driven out of the Yang-tse Valley.

"These are demands of such enormous extent that the mind can hardly conceive them. We might enjoy the thought of the punishment which has thus fallen upon our enemies, but we think of the position of the white man in the Far East, which would now be lost beyond hope, and we lament the blindness of our enemies which has brought such a catastrophe for our race within the range of possibility."

## CHURCHILL LAUDS THOMSON

### Clerk Who Directed Transports Given Credit for Safety of Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Winston Churchill, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons today gave credit for the wonderful success of the British transport arrangements to Gaeme Thomson of the Admiralty, whom he described as "one of the discoveries of the war, a man who has stepped into the place when the emergency came, and has formed, organized, and presided over performances and transactions the like of which were never contemplated by any State in history."

Thomson has achieved a wonderful rise during the last three months. In October he was superintending clerk in the transport department under Rear Admiral Savory. In November in the navy list he appeared as holding the position of Assistant Inspector of Shipping. By January he had become head of this great department and director of transports.

## SUBWAY FIRE UNDER RIVER.

### Short Circuit Fills Tunnel with Smoke, Ties Up Trains.

A short circuit in the main feed cable of the Subway in the south tunnel under the East River at 10:50 o'clock last night filled the tunnel with smoke exactly as one did in the big Subway accident at Fifty-fifth Street recently, but in this instance no one was overcome or hurt. The blaze was near the Bowling Green station.

No train chanced to be in the tunnel when the short circuit occurred, and none was allowed to enter until a wrecking crew had repaired the damage. The tie-up lasted 25 minutes.

Trains were held up at each end of the tunnel, and as homeward-bound theatre crowds were packing the trains at uptown stations there was congestion at the Brooklyn Bridge, where Brooklyn-bound passengers were ordered to transfer.

## SHOCK VIA SUBWAY 'STRAP.'

### Electric Bolt Sears William Allstrom's Face and Arms.

William Allstrom of 518 West 136th Street was severely burned on the face, neck, and right arm late yesterday afternoon as the result of an unusual accident, while he was on a northbound Subway train at Broadway and 103d Street. The car was crowded with women, and Allstrom, who was standing, was grasping one of the porcelain-covered handles which had replaced the old-time straps. Suddenly a short circuit occurred in the electric lighting wires, followed by a flash of blue flame.

Allstrom dropped the handle as if it was red hot. He couldn't tell whether he had been shocked because he was hanging on to it, or whether his burns were caused simply by the flame which darted from the tangled wires. He was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital by Dr. Kilcourse and later went to his home. The accident caused much excitement in the crowded car, but no one else was injured.

## ITALY IS SHAKEN AGAIN.

### One Person Killed and Several Persons Injured by Fall of Houses.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Renewed earthquake shocks occurred today in parts of the district in Central Italy visited by seismic disturbances several weeks ago.

One person was killed and six persons were injured in the collapse of a house at Nazhano. At Rocca Sinibaldi the belfry of the convent of Santa Maria fell upon several houses, burying ten persons.

Cittaducale was entirely wrecked and at Veroli several houses were rendered uninhabitable. The population is camping in the open air despite the torrential rain that is falling. There are about two thousand people in the town, which is in the province of Aquila, five miles east of Rieta.

"Illkit," the stylish eyeglass. Kryptok or Toric Pebbles. Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane. —Advt.

## SHIP BILL WINS IN HOUSE CAUCUS

### Compromise Gore-Weeks Measure Favored, 154 to 29, in Early Morning Vote.

### URGED BY SPEAKER CLARK

### Extra Session, He Asserted, Would Spell Party Disaster—Fitzgerald Opposed Measure.

### 17 WON'T SUPPORT MEASURE

### All Amendments Which President Did Not Wish Were Rejected—Bill to Pass House Today.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—At a caucus of Democratic members of the House, which began at 9:30 o'clock last night and was still in progress in the small hours of this morning, an overwhelming sentiment was developed in favor of the Administration Ship Purchase bill, as modified by the proposed compromise, embodying changes suggested last week by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, combined with features of the Weeks bill, which already has passed the Senate.

The main test of sentiment in the caucus came on an amendment offered by Representative Page of North Carolina, to provide that when merchant ships bought by the Government were turned over to the navy, two years after the ending of the European war, as provided by the Gore compromise, they should be used only as naval auxiliaries, and not leased to private shipping concerns for use in the merchant marine. The Gore measure would give the Secretary of the Navy power to lease these vessels, thus continuing the Government in the ownership and proxy operation of merchant vessels.

After a stirring speech by Speaker Champ Clark, who, while expressing opposition to Government ownership of merchant vessels, appealed to his Democratic associates to uphold President Wilson, the caucus voted 118 to 38 to reject the Page amendment.

This vote was believed to show that the House Democrats were in favor of the Administration ship purchase programme as modified by the Gore compromise and features of the Weeks bill, and many members went home.

At 2 o'clock the caucus adopted an amendment, offered by Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, that the Government shipping corporation should not issue any bonds in excess of $40,000,000, or any other liabilities except stock issues in excess of $10,000,000.

After reading the compromise bill a motion was made at 2:20 that it be adopted for passage in the House. The final vote on adoption was 154 to 29. This was a vote taken in response to a demand for a count. There was no demand for roll call.

The Committee on Rules, it was agreed, should report a rule at 11 o'clock this morning limiting debate on the measure in the House and a vote at the end of six hours, so that passage of the measure in the lower branch of Congress by tonight seems assured.

Seventeen members who attended the caucus gave notice that they would not be bound by the caucus action to vote for the bill.

President Wilson's wishes were observed to the letter throughout the caucus. Every amendment offered to which he was understood to be opposed was rejected. Overwhelming sentiment in favor of the bill developed after Speaker Clark had made an appeal to stand by the President.

Under the terms of the measure, as indorsed by the caucus, a Government Shipping Board will buy and operate merchant ships until two years after the conclusion of the European war. The ships will then be transferred to the navy, and such as are not required for naval auxiliaries may be leased by the Secretary of the Navy to private persons for use in the merchant marine. This insures permanent Government ownership and proxy operation of merchant vessels.

Owing to the filibuster on the Child Labor bill in the House, it was 9:30 o'clock before the caucus got under way, with Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania presiding. The opening speech was made by Speaker Clark, who found himself facing very decided opposition to the bill. The Speaker called on his fellow-Democrats to rally to the support of the President and pass the Shipping bill. He said in part:

"You have wandered in the wilderness for sixteen years and unless you follow the leader of your party you will wander again. There is nothing personal in this, but it amounts to a great deal who may be the leader. The President wants this bill, and it is probably as good a bill as could be found if delay were had. I am opposed to the theory of Government ownership, but this is an emergency measure and the Houses should do everything possible to expedite it and avoid an extra session. If there is an extra session the party is liable to be wiped off the earth. So far as I know, the Republicans in the Senate can talk on this bill until doomsday. I tell you no greater calamity could happen to the country or the Democratic Party than an extra session at this time."

Mr. Clark said that the President wanted the bill passed and that, while he was himself opposed to Government ownership as much as any Democrat could be, he should support the bill. He asked unanimous consent that the pending amendments to the Weeks-Gore bill be withdrawn and that the caucus proceed under the five-minute rule to de-

Continued on Page 4.

*Fatalism and War.*

By Prof. RALPH BARTON PERRY,
Professor of Philosophy at Harvard.

An unusually interesting article from a fresh point of view.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

## X-RAY FOILS SCHEME TO SMUGGLE RUBBER

### Hundreds of Sheets Concealed in Cotton Shipment on the Cretic.

### CONSIGNEE'S NAME HIDDEN

### But the Rubber Said to be Destined for Germany—Its Shipper Only Liable for "Misbilling."

An X-ray examination of 178 bales of cotton waste intended for shipment on the White Star liner Cretic led to the discovery yesterday that each bale of the consignment contained from four to ten sheets of valuable rubber. The discovery was made on the Cunard Pier, where the Cretic is loading preparatory to sailing today for Mediterranean ports. When she goes out the contraband will not be in her hold, and the secret agents of the British Government and the United States District Attorney will prosecute the search for the person who shipped the cotton.

The innocent-looking consignment of cotton waste arrived at the pier on Saturday and yesterday. Each bale was unusually large, and each was marked with a T inside a diamond. The officials will not divulge the name of the consignee, but they believe that the rubber was destined for Germany. The agents of the line said that the shipper was A. B. Newman of 99 Nassau Street.

The X-ray examination of the cargo was made under the direction of Richard Muller of Columbia University. The usual tests were being made when Mr. Muller noticed that the cotton waste appeared to be unduly "cloudy," and this led him to suspect that some foreign substance was concealed in it.

The bale was torn apart and under the outer covering were found sheets of the finest rubber. This had been carefully placed and spread out so that the X-ray could penetrate it evenly. Six or seven bales from the shipment were picked out at random, and these were found each to have a consignment of the rubber sheets. The officials say that it was discovered that each of the 178 bales contained contraband.

The consignment was the last to be received at the pier for this voyage of the Cretic.

Room 706, at 99 Nassau Street is occupied by A. B. Newman. He was not in his office late yesterday afternoon. It is a very small office, and contains a desk and a chair or two. The sign on the door reads, "A. B. Newman, Import and Export Commission Merchant." Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Newman had occupied his office for about three months.

While Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood refuse to discuss the attempt to ship the rubber, it is understood at the Federal Building that in case Federal action is decided upon the only charges which can be made are for misbilling or misbranding.

## GREEK BREAK WITH TURKEY.

### Minister Quits Constantinople Over Affront to Naval Attache.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent:

"Difficulties having arisen in regard to the fulfillment of the Porte's promise of satisfaction to Greece for the insult to the naval attaché of the Greek Legation at Constantinople, M. Fanas, the Greek Minister, felt compelled to leave Constantinople yesterday, leaving the Secretary of the Legation in charge of the affairs of Greece."

## CALLS WOMAN TO THE JURY.

### Would "Just Love" to Serve, Says Miss Wicke, but Law Says No.

Miss Antoinette E. Wicke of 1,375 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who believes in votes and other rights for women, was surprised and delighted yesterday when she received a notice to appear before the Commissioner of Jurors and be examined as to her qualifications for jury duty. Miss Wicke says she would "just love" to serve, but, unhappily, the law won't let her.

The notice was addressed to "A. E. Wicke." It was all a mistake, of course. Miss Wicke is not sure whether the joke is on her or on the Commissioner of Jurors.

## GIRL, YAWNING, SPRAINS JAW

### Faints in Elevated Train and Gives Surgeon an Hour's Work.

As a north-bound Third Avenue elevated train was pulling into the 106th Street station yesterday afternoon Miss Helen Savastino, a passenger, 18 years old, yawned, and her jaw became set so that she could not close her mouth.

In fright and pain the young woman fainted, and for a moment other women near her became excited; but they were quieted by a guard, who carried Miss Savastino into the women's room in the station, where Dr. Gross of Reception Hospital was summoned to attend her. After an hour's work the surgeon succeeded in unlocking Miss Savastino's jaw, which he found had been dislocated by the yawn.

Miss Savastino's face was swollen and she was suffering sharp pain, but she continued on her way home. She lives at 2,043 Walton Avenue, the Bronx.

2 THROUGH TRAINS A DAY TO FLORIDA EAST COAST POINTS.
Leaving 9:15 A. M., 2:12 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line, Superior roadway. 1218 Broadway.—Advt.

## CALLS ON ITALY TO JOIN THE WAR

### Giornale d'Italia Says the Future of the Nation Is at Stake.

### RUMOR OF GERMAN THREAT

### Von Buelow Said to Have Vowed Vengeance Unless Italy Joins Her Old Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Giornale d'Italia, which is a warm supporter of the policy of Premier Salandra and his colleagues, publishes a remarkable article on the duty of Italians at the critical moment which the Italian people feel to be approaching.

"The time has come," it says, "to make it clear to the people that the present state of things cannot last indefinitely. Italy cannot emerge from the terrible European crisis as she is today. She must therefore be ready, for it would be suicide to let the crisis pass without improving her frontiers, realizing her aspirations, raising her prestige, and assuring her future. Action is life."

The Giornale d'Italia's article has made a profound impression. The Giolittian organ, the Stampa, which is against intervention, considers it a very grave sign, and asks whether some new incident or some fresh decision has caused its publication at this moment. The Germanophile Popolo Romano appeals in alarm to the Italian Constitution against the Giornale's bellicose notes. The latter, however, has published a second article, in which it reasserts its independence of Ministerial inspiration, adding that a calm examination of the present international situation has induced it to utter a cry of alarm lest Italians allow themselves to be lulled into a sense of false security by fatal illusions.

ROME, Feb. 14.—At the conclusion of a recent conversation with Italian statesmen, Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, according to the Idea Nazionale, a newspaper published in the interests of the Nationalist Party, made use of this phrase:

"Either Italy will be friendly toward us or we will treat her worse than we are treating England."

The paper publishes a forecast of German proposals to Italy which reads as follows:

"Before the end of February Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, will present to the Italian Government a concrete proposal for Italian participation in the war on the side of Germany. This consists of the cession by Austria of the Province of Trent and the rectification of the Eastern Italian frontier by the addition of a strip of land going as far as the Isonzo River. In addition Germany will pledge herself to conclude a new treaty with Italy which will afford protection to Italy's Mediterranean interests.

"In exchange Italy is to take part at once in the war. She will occupy Tunis and help Turkey drive the English from Egypt, which will return under the dominion of the Sultan of Turkey. In addition the Italian fleet will attack the Anglo-French naval force in the Mediterranean."

Continuing, the Idea Nazionale says that Prince von Bülow, referring to Triest, made this statement:

"It is impossible to give Triest to Italy because this seaport is the lung not of Austria, but of Germany."

## *ITALY WON'T JOIN LEAGUE OF NEUTRALS*

### *Suspects Scandinavian Plan and Sends Sharp Protest to Berlin on War Zone.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed that Italy has refused to join a proposed league of neutral powers with the object of a common defense of neutral shipping against Germany's threatened blockade of British ports. This refusal is made on the ground that Italy is fully prepared to defend her own shipping unaided. Besides she is determined to retain complete freedom of action.

It is further suspected that the proposed league, which originated in Scandinavia, is not disinterested, since it is intended to assure the prolonged neutrality of European naval powers, and also possibly that of America.

The Italian Government has formally notified Germany that it will not tolerate acts of war against Italian shipping, which the Government considers is unwarranted, since the threatened blockade of British ports is utterly illegal unless effective. Germany, it is pointed out, cannot presume to abuse a neutral flag, but must ascertain the real nationality of the ship by an examination of her papers. The prevailing impression here is that Germany's reply, which is imminent, will be conciliatory and that complications are unlikely. But naturally the slightest incident is apt to lead to serious issues.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausages made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. New York store, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 2983 Cortlandt.—Advt.

# GERMANY OFFERS TO SPARE SHIPPING IF ENGLAND LETS FOOD GO THROUGH; U. S. ASKS RELEASE OF WILHELMINA

### *Bernstorff's Statement on Armed British Merchantmen and the Proposed Mining of Decreed War Zone*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—This statement was given out tonight by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, paraphrasing one of the notes he presented to the United States Government today:

According to absolutely reliable information British merchant ships intend to oppose armed resistance to German men-of-war in the area declared as war zones by the German Admiralty.

Some of these ships were already armed with British naval guns. Now all the others are speedily being equipped in a similar way. Merchant ships have been instructed to sail in groups, and to ram German submarines, while the examination is proceeding, or should the submarines lie alongside, to throw bombs upon them, or else to attempt to overpower the examining party coming on board.

A very high premium has been offered for the destruction of the first German submarine by a British merchant vessel. Therefore, British merchant ships cannot any more be considered as undefended, so that they may be attacked by German war vessels without warning or search. The British admitted that instructions had been given to misuse neutral flags. It is almost certain that British merchant vessels will by all means try to conceal their identity. Thereby, it also becomes almost impossible to ascertain the identity of neutral ships, unless they sail in daylight under convoy, as all measures suggested by neutrals, for instance, painting of the ships in the national colors, may be promptly imitated by British ships. The attacks to be expected by masked British merchant vessels make a search impossible, as the examining party and the submarines themselves would thereby be exposed to destruction.

Under the circumstances, the safety of neutral shipping in the war zone around the British Isles is seriously threatened. There is also an increased danger resulting from mines, as these will be laid in the war zone to a great extent. Accordingly, neutral ships are urgently warned against entering that area, while the course around Scotland will be safe.

Germany has been compelled to resort to this kind of warfare by the murderous ways of British naval warfare, which aims at the destruction of legitimate neutral trade and at the starvation of the German people. Germany will be obliged to adhere to these announced principles till England submits to the recognized rules of warfare, established by the Declarations of Paris and London, or till she is compelled to do so by the neutral powers.

## TELL COMMONS OF BIG WAR PLANS

### More Powers to Join Allies, Says Lloyd George--Churchill Hints at Blockade of Germany.

### HUGE SUMS FOR CONFLICT

### Yearly Cost for Present Allies Ten Billions—Britain Can Keep It Up Five Years.

### TO RETALIATE ON GERMANY

### Full Naval Pressure to be Exerted, Says Churchill, in Answer to Berlin War-Zone Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The allied countries fighting Germany, Austria, and Turkey have thus far put only a third of their strength into the field. To maintain this force and bring the remaining two thirds into action will cost £2,000,000,000 ($10,000,000,000) during the current year.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the British public perhaps a closer view of the machinery behind the great struggle than any that had been afforded since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Churchill stated amid cheering that Great Britain had decided to put on every ounce of sea pressure to choke off Germany's food supply in retaliation for the German submarine policy, while Mr. Lloyd George drew more cheers by a reference to loans to countries which, he said, he expected to throw in their lot with the Allies. These countries the Chancellor did not name. It was the first time that a reference has been made in Parliament of such expectations.

The announcement of the Government's decision concerning German food supplies came almost coincidently with the receipt of two dispatches from the United States, one saying that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had informed the Washington Government that Germany was willing to abandon her submarine policy, provided Great Britain ceased interfering with cargoes of foodstuffs, and the other saying that he had again advised neutral shipping to avoid these waters, which Germany had declared would became a dangerous military area three days hence.

**Resources to Last Years.**

Mr. Lloyd George gave details of the financial arrangement of the Allies, as they were decided on at the Paris conference of the British, French, and Russian Ministers of Finance, and put into round figures what heretofore had been guessed—the remarkable increase in the productivity and efficiency of the Russian people by the prohibition of the sale of vodka.

Great Britain, the Chancellor said, had resources which would last five years, and France perhaps sufficient for three years. He gave a pledge that the Allies would stand by Belgium financially until the time for the settlement came.

Mr. Churchill disclosed the naval losses as the result of the war. These, he said, were upward of 5,000 officers and men, most of them victims of submarines.

Concerning submarines, Mr. Churchill outlined what Great Britain proposed to do as a counter to the German policy. In view of what he styled "piracy and murder," Mr. Churchill said it was incumbent on Great Britain for the first time to apply the "full force" of her naval power. A formal declaration to that effect would be made forthwith.

**Lloyd George's Speech.**

Mr. Lloyd George said in the course of his speech:

"For the year ending Dec. 31 next the aggregate expenditure of the Allies will not be far from £2,000,000,000, ($10,000,000,000.) The British Empire will spend considerably more than either of our two great allies, probably from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000 more than the highest figures spent by the other two great allies.

"We have to recruit a new army; we have to maintain a huge navy; we are paying liberal separation allowances; we have to bring troops from the ends of the earth; we have to wage war not merely in Europe, but in Asia, in North, East, and South Africa.

"We could pay for our huge expenditure on the war for five years, allowing a substantial sum for depreciation, out of the proceeds of our investments abroad. France could carry on the war for two or three years at least out of the proceeds of her investments abroad, and both countries would still have something to spare to advance to their allies.

**The Allies' Great Advantage.**

"This is a most important consideration at the present moment. The Allies are fighting the whole mobilized strength of Germany with, perhaps, less than one-third of their own strength. The problem of the war for the Allies is to bring the remaining two-thirds of their resources and strength into the fighting line at the earliest possible moment, and this is largely, though by no means entirely, a question of finance.

"Russia is in a different position than either Great Britain or France. She is a prodigiously rich country in natural resources, food, and raw material. She produces practically every commodity. She has a great and growing population of virile and industrious people. Her resources are overflowing, and she has labor to develop them in abundance. Russia has since the war began enormously increased her resources by suppressing the sale of all alcoholic liquors. By that means alone she has increased the productivity of her labor by something between 30 and 50 per cent.

"The peculiar difficulty with Russia is that, although she has these great national resources, she has not yet been able to command the capital within her own dominions to develop them, even during times of peace; and in times of war she has additional difficulties. She has difficulty in exporting her goods, and in addition, her purchases abroad are enormously increased in consequence of the war.

"France also has special difficulties. I am not sure that we realize the strain upon that gallant country. She has had a large proportion of her men in the field, and the enemy in occupation of the richest part of her territory. Nevertheless, the confidence of the French nation strikes every visitor to Paris. There is to be seen a calm and sincere courage supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt, and one hears the general assurance that the German Army has as much chance of crushing France as of overrunning Mara.

"The enemy is within fifty-five miles of her capital. It is exactly as if we had a huge army at Oxford. It is only a few months since the bankers of Paris could hear the sound of the enemy's guns from their counting houses; some of them can hear the same sound now from their country houses. Under these circumstances, the money markets of the country are not at their very best."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that the French people were supremely confident, and the indications were that all the arrangements for raising money would be crowned with complete success.

**Small States Must Be Aided.**

"But we have a number of small States," he continued, "which are compelled to look to the greater countries in the alliance for financial support. There is Belgium, devastated, desolated, with an army and a civil Government to maintain, and with no revenue. We must see that she does not suffer until the period of restoration and compensation comes.

"There is Servia, maintaining an army of 300,000, fighting her third great war within two years, but with no resources and no exports. There are also other States preparing for war.

"It is obviously to our interest that

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
$6c the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

## Von Bernstorff in Note Submits Proposal to Modify Zone Decree.

### WILSON SENDS IT TO LONDON

### Kaiser's Government Gives New Assurances That Food Will Not Go to Armies.

### BUT ISSUES MINE WARNING

### British Ports to be Doubly Perilous to Neutrals Under the Proposed "Blockade."

### WAR ON ENGLISH SHIPPING

### Germany Alleges That Many of These Vessels Are Armed to Attack Submarines.

### ITALY SENDS A PROTEST

### Issues Sharp Warning to Germany Not to Interfere with Her Vessels—Note from Holland, Too.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Germany today communicated to the United States Government a sort of preliminary answer to the note of warning delivered last week inquiring what steps would be taken to protect neutral American shipping in the war zone to be established on Thursday morning around the British Isles. The note was not formally an answer to the American communication, but, as outside the correspondence, dealt with the same subject.

This preliminary answer, or intermediary reply, was sent by wireless from Berlin to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who presented it to the State Department this morning. It informed the United States Government that Germany would be willing to modify and recede from its war zone attack on British merchant shipping if England would permit foodstuffs to enter Germany for use by the civilian population and not sanction the use of British merchant ships in attacks on German submarines.

A paraphrase of the note given out by the German Embassy tonight says the German Government has information that British merchant ships intend to impose armed resistance to German men-of-war in the area declared as war zones by the German Admiralty.

**Warning of Mines.**

The statement contains this warning to neutral shipping:

"Under the circumstances the safety of neutral shipping in the war zone around the British Isles is seriously threatened. There is also an increased danger resulting from mines, as these will be laid in the war zone to a great extent."

Count von Bernstorff also presented to the State Department a note verbale, which reduced to writing the statements and assurances he had given to Secretary Bryan and Counselor Robert Lansing on Saturday, respecting the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina. This note gave assurances that the foodstuffs on the Wilhelmina were not to be used by German armed forces, and could, if desired, be supervised in their distribution by American consular officers.

**Notes Cabled to England.**

In oral conversation Count von Bernstorff pointed out to the State Department, under instruction from Berlin, that Germany's war zone for attacking British merchantmen was based on alleged violations of international law by Great Britain in trying to starve the non-combatant population of Germany, and that Germany would not recede from the war zone project unless England should permit foodstuffs to be imported for the use of German civilians.

The text of neither of the notes was made public by the State Department today. They were withheld because it was deemed wiser not to make them public until after they had been cabled to Ambassador Page at London, for delivery to the British Government. The notes have been so cabled to Ambassador Page, who has been instructed to hand them to the British Foreign Office, as a matter of information, and as a statement of the views of the German Government. This was done because of the possible effect of the German retaliatory measures, as well as of the British attitude, on American neutral shipping.

At the same time, there has been sent to Ambassador Page a supplementary statement from the owners of the cargo of the Wilhelmina, giving evidence that the foodstuffs aboard the ship are to be used not by the armed forces but by the civil population of Germany; also information received by the State Department from Ambassador Gerard saying the German Government has given assurances that the food decree is not to apply to imported provisions.

**Asks Release of Cargo.**

On the basis of the facts and evidence as contained in these various statements, the United States Govern-

ment has asked for the release of the cargo of the Wilhelmina—for the release of that portion of the cargo which consists of foodstuffs destined for the use of the civil population of Germany. No protest has been sent against the Wilhelmina's cargo going to the prize court, because it would be premature to present a protest until after the court had acted. But on the showing of the facts as they have been submitted to the United States Government, Ambassador Page has been directed to inform the British Foreign Office that this Government thinks the cargo should be allowed to proceed.

The understanding of the State Department is that the cargo has been ordered before the prize court, but that it has not been unloaded from the Wilhelmina. Several days ago a request was made by the United States to the British Government that the Wilhelmina might be withheld from the prize court until a supplementary statement of facts could be presented, but it now appears that this request did not arrive until after the cargo had been ordered before the court for determination whether it should be allowed to proceed.

From the German point of view the Wilhelmina constitutes a test case on which revolves the entire question of feeding Germany. The German Ambassador here in a recent note to the American Government pointed out that Germany had modified its decree so that imported foodstuffs would not be taken over by the Government, and suggesting that American organizations or Consular officers be appointed to supervise the distribution of the imported foodstuffs, as a guarantee that none of the American shipments would reach the armed forces of Germany.

**Serious Situation.**

On all sides it is admitted here that the developments of the last few days present a most serious situation for American commerce. Administration officials think that even though Germany eventually gives assurances that neutral ships will not be attacked, the effect of the war zone proclamation will be to intimidate American shippers and reduce American exports.

That the next step by the United States may be a pronounced statement to Great Britain on the subject of conditional contraband was indicated at the State Department today. The American Government in its first note argued strongly for unrestricted shipment of conditional contraband when destined to non-combatants. The British preliminary reply did not oppose this view, but said an unconditional acceptance could not be given, on account of Germany's alleged inhumane practices.

It was believed here today that the American Government might seek an understanding on the question of foodstuffs with both Germany and Great Britain, with the hope that it might avert the submarine dangers to neutral ships.

## GERMAN REPLY FIRM.

### But Answer to American Note Is in Friendly Form.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The German reply to the American note is reported to be firm in tone, though friendly in form," says a statement issued today by the Overseas News Agency.

## VARIED COMMENT IN BERLIN.

### Press Generally Commends American Note to England.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via London.)—The newspapers of Berlin continue commenting today upon the recent diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Great Britain and Germany concerning the protection of American shipping on the coast of the British Isles. Generally speaking they characterize the American note to Great Britain as too mild when compared with the note to Germany, but they make use of this note to support their contention that Great Britain is to blame for the situation. The Kreuzzeitung says:

"The American note properly takes the British Government to task for the contemptuous misuse of the American flag, a course which menaces the safety of neutral shipping. Therefore, it is more difficult to understand what the American Government wants of us. The German people will not be able to forget either the questions addressed to us or the form of their asking. Our position has not changed in the slightest degree since Feb. 4. The United States has two ways to protect herself from harm. The first is to stop Great Britain's misuse of the American flag, and the second is to keep her ships and people and contraband of war out of the war zone. If she adopts this method she will not only avoid harm, but bring a quick end to the war."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "It is evident that the United States is pressing the matter with the same forcibleness in London as in Berlin. The British have now been told fairly and squarely that the entire responsibility is upon them if American lives or property are sacrificed through misuse of the flag. There is no difference in the tone of the two notes."

On the other hand the Morgen Post has a different opinion, and calls the American note to Great Britain as notably different from the German "in its soft and flute-like tone."

The Tages Zeitung says that the United States in its note to Great Britain with "helpful care" leaves England a "convenient door of escape." This paper says it does not understand why neutral powers will not see they are sawing off the branch on which they sit when they do not protest "with all the means at their disposal at this disgrace of neutrality which foreshadows their destruction. Why do not the neutrals, with the United States at their head, demand of all the warring parties that they follow the London Declaration in all its particulars. In that event the British North Sea blockade would become inoperative; the contraband question would be controlled internationally, and the course of action Germany intends to pursue after Feb 18 would no longer be necessary. The United States should take this step, for the reason that the expressed purpose of the Declaration of London is the protection of the rights of neutrals."

AMSTERDAM, Feb 15, (Via London.)—The Montag Zeitung of Berlin, according to a dispatch reaching here from the German capital, in an article referring to the stand of the United States, asked what harm America can do to Germany. "She has no army," this paper says, "and her fleet would not dare to approach nearer our shores than does the English. The expulsion of Germans from America would mean her ruin. America's threats are simply ridiculous, and it is more than ridiculous for us to take them in earnest."

This paper says it is the intention of Emperor William to be at Cuxhaven, on the North Sea, on Feb. 18.

## EXPECT NO SEA COUP FEB. 18.

### German Public Told Not to Look for Action at Once.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The naval authorities at Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, have informed the press and the public that they should not expect a sudden German coup on the seas on Feb. 18, the date set for the blockade.

This date, it is explained, was fixed upon more for the purpose of warning neutrals than as a moment for a concerted blow to shipping.

## BRITAIN UNDERSTANDS NOTE.

### Has Fullest Confidence in Our Pacific Spirit, Viscount Bryce Says.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—"I hope you will let your friends in America understand that we in England comprehend the difficulty and delicacy in which a neutral power finds itself, and we do not complain at it for calling our attention to questions of international law such as always have been raised during maritime wars," said Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in a letter which was read tonight at a dinner given by American women at the Lyceum Club.

"We have the fullest confidence in the pacific spirit of the American people," Viscount Bryce continued, "and feel sure that any question that may be discussed will be adjusted by mutual good-will."

# GERMANY AND BRITAIN GET DUTCH PROTESTS

## *Holland Follows Our Lead in Objecting to War Zone and Use of Her Flag.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Dutch Government has addressed a note to Germany in which she denies that charges directed generally against neutrals have any foundation as far as Holland is concerned. Objections of the same kind are expressed against the German naval declaration as were offered some time ago to the British Government regarding the partial closing of the North Sea, but the Dutch Government points out that neutral ships have a right to expect that adequate search will be made to discover the nationality of vessels before drastic measures are taken.

The Dutch Government also has sent a note to Great Britain in which objections are raised against the use of a neutral flag by British mercantile ships.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 15.—The full text of the Dutch protests to Germany and Great Britain are not available, but the following are the salient points of the contents of that communicated to the German Foreign Office:

First—The Government of the Netherlands denies the imputation that it has been partial to Great Britain in the conduct of commercial affairs, in embargo acts, or otherwise. The Netherlands has pursued a strictly neutral attitude and course.

Second—As the Netherlands Government protested against the British declaration of the North Sea as a war zone, so it now protests against the German declaration of an enormous stretch of water surrounding the British Isles as a theatre of war, which peaceful neutral vessels may not safely enter or cross.

Third—The Netherlands Government declares that the possible hoisting of a neutral flag by an enemy merchantman would not excuse German warships in sinking merchantmen on suspicion without arrest or search. Such an act would be in direct contravention of international law. In case a Dutch ship were thus attacked and sunk the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible.

In its note to Great Britain the Netherlands Government says that while the use of a neutral flag by a merchant ship of a belligerent in order to escape imminent danger of capture or destruction by an enemy war vessel has been tolerated in individual cases as an excusable ruse, if it were practiced on a large scale and by the direct sanction of a belligerent Government it would certainly be an abuse of a neutral flag.

"The fact that the merchant shipping act of Great Britain contains practical permission for merchant ships of other nations to make such use of the British flag in case of imminent danger for the purpose of escape," says the note, "does not justify the use of flags of other nations which have no such law and have given no such permission."

The Netherlands calls attention to the grave danger which would be imposed upon all its shipping by general instructions to British merchantmen to make use of the Dutch flag

## MAKE NEUTRAL COLORS CLEAR.

### Paint Them High, So Submarines May See Them, Germany Advises.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says:

"The German Admiralty states that when a name and a national flag are painted on the side of a neutral ship in order to insure protection from a German submarine attack they should be painted as high as possible above the water line, as otherwise they may not be observed from the submarines, whose periscopes will be very little raised above the water. Rough weather and high seas increase the necessity for neutral ships observing this precaution."

## DUTCH TO STOP SAILINGS.

### Only Mail Service to England After Feb. 18—Havre Line Halts.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to London.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend commercial communication with England from Feb. 18, except mail steamers."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15, (via London.)—Announcement is made in the Handelsblad today that the Royal Dutch Steamship Company has suspended its service to Havre until further notice.

## ROTTERDAM GETS WARNING.

### Neutral Vessels Should Be Convoyed, Says German Consul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I hear the German Consul at Rotterdam today strongly warned the Rotterdam shipowners and the Chamber of Commerce that neutral vessels found in the war zone around England would not be recognized as such, and would be liable to destruction unless they were convoyed. In order to avoid loss they were strictly warned to take the course round Scotland. He points out that all English mercantile ships are now armed, and that the painting of colors of neutral countries on ships will be followed by the English, and, therefore, that submarines cannot make inquiries except under great danger to themselves.

## CHANCE FOR THE WILHELMINA.

### Suggestion That Cargo Be Diverted to Belgian Relief.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Foreign Office announced definitely this afternoon that if the cargo of the American ship Wilhelmina should be diverted for the relief of the distress in Belgium the decision to send her cargo to a British prize court would be reconsidered. Otherwise her cargo must be submitted to the decision of the court.

The Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York with a cargo of food products for Germany, is at present at Falmouth. A. G. Hays, an attorney representing the Green Commission Company, the consignor of the cargo of the Wilhelmina, called at the American Embassy today, and went to Falmouth tonight. He said he had not yet received instructions concerning the case, but in the meantime was endeavoring to learn all he could about the status of the vessel and her cargo.

## GREY NOTE BEFORE BRYAN.

### Will Be Given Out for Publication Simultaneously Here and Abroad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Bryan announced late this afternoon that the text of the British Government's reply to the American note of last December, complaining against the interference of British warships with American neutral shipping, is now in its entirety before the United States Government and under consideration. The reply was cabled in cipher and installments by Ambassador Page from London. Three days were necessary for its transmission and to decipher it from code at the State Department.

Mr. Bryan is tonight reading the note and studying its contents. He refused to make public its contents or any intimation as to its character today, saying that the note would soon be given out, by mutual arrangement between the British and American Governments, for simultaneous publication in the United States and England. The note covers forty-nine pages of about 200 words to the page, and makes, approximately, 10,000 words. It is an amplification of the preliminary answer that was made to the American note by Sir Edward Grey in January.

## *Official Reports of War Operations.*

### FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Only a few actions are reported, and these favorable to our artillery.

Near Poelcappelle, northeast of Ypres, one of the batteries of the enemy was silenced.

At Beaurains, south of Arras, several German trenches have been destroyed.

In the neighborhood of Soissons and in the region of Perthes some earthworks of the enemy and collections of troops have been effectively cannonaded.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium yesterday the German bombardment of our trenches was uninterrupted. From the Great Dune our heavy artillery inflicted damage on the mortars of the enemy. We occupied for a distance of about 250 yards a German trench along the roadway from Bethune to La Bassée.

Yesterday saw very spirited artillery exchanges in the vicinity of Lens, around Albert, between the Avre and the Oise, in the suburbs of Soissons, and at Verneuil, to the northeast of Vailly.

In the Argonne, in the direction of Bagatelle and Marie Therese, the fighting still continues with energy from trench to trench, but there have been no movements of infantry.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse an attempt at attack by the German forces at a point between the village of Malancourt and the forest of the same name was promptly repulsed.

In Lorraine the enemy, after having driven back our advance guard, succeeded in occupying Signal Hill and the village of Norroy. A counter-attack on our part drove the Germans back as far as the northern declivity of Signal Hill, where they are still holding their positions in some trenches.

In the Vosges the German offensive movement, which began along the two banks of the River Lauch, was not pursued yesterday on the south bank. The enemy only bombarded our positions on the north bank of this stream. The Germans are being held in check by us in front of our advanced line at Langenfeldkopf, in the Forest of Rembach. French troops on skis have executed a very brilliant counter-attack against the German positions on the sides of the mountain at this point. Yesterday afternoon a very heavy snowstorm blew over this locality.

### GERMANY.

BERLIN.—South of Ypres, near St. Eloy, the Germans took about 900 meters of the enemy's positions. Counter-attacks were without success.

Equally unsuccessful was the enemy's attack in the district southwest of La Bassée. Several dozens of prisoners were taken by us.

An advanced trench which the Germans lost on Feb. 2, near Sudelkopf, was taken back.

The Germans drove the enemy out of Senzern, in the Lauch Valley, in Alsace. Rempach was evacuated by the enemy.

North of Tilsit, in East Prussia, the enemy was driven out of Piktupoenen and pushed in the direction of Tauroggen. On both sides of the frontier, in the eastern lake district, engagements are in progress with the retreating enemy. German troops are advancing rapidly everywhere.

German detachments marched in the Kolno district against the enemy, advancing beyond Lomza.

In the Vistula district the Germans gained further ground and occupied Racouz.

In previous engagements besides a number of prisoners six guns were taken.

In Poland, on the left of the Vistula, there were no important changes.

### RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the front of the Niemen and Vistula Rivers, some encounters took place on Feb. 13, at about the same places as on the day before. On the left bank of the Vistula, the customary cannonading occurred.

In the Carpathians we repulsed stubborn attacks by the Austrians at Svidnik. We made some progress on the left bank of the Upper San and captured more than 1,000 prisoners and 5 machine guns.

Germans, who attacked heights near Myto Kozlourka, between the Beskid and Wyszkow Passes, were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses. Our troops, starting a counter-attack from Dukla and Wyszkow, dislodged the Germans from the heights fortified by them.

Strong Austrian forces are advancing along the roads leading to Nadworna and Bukowina.

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland and West Galicia no noteworthy incident has occurred. The battles in the Carpathians are proceeding.

In southeast Galicia yesterday we occupied Nadworna (sixty-seven miles northeast of Czernowitz) and forced the enemy back in the direction of Stanislau, (fifty-eight miles northwest of Tarnopol.)

In the southern war theatre only unimportant frontier fighting has occurred.

# GERMANY'S WHEAT WAS NEARLY GONE

## Economist Told Neutral Observer There Was Only a Supply to March 15 Before Decree.

## WAR POWER UNWEAKENED

### Country Apparently as Strong as When War Began—Substitute for Petrol Is Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—A neutral observer in his second article in The Times on his journey through Germany and Austria says:

"The wheat supply is far shorter than is generally known, as the last harvest, though heralded as extraordinarily good, was as a matter of fact below the average. The small farmer was misled by false reports, and believing in a large supply of grain used much corn as fodder for cattle, and the only way to check this was by Government intervention.

"It will surprise many to know on the authority of an eminent economist that had measures not been taken in time only enough wheat remained in the country to satisfy the demand up to March 15."

Of the military position of Germany, he says:

"After six months of war Germany seems to me as strong as on the first day. She is more closely united and less disturbed. The civil life of the nation appears to continue as in time of peace.

"To underestimate Germany's military reserve strength would be very short-sighted. Military authorities state that her class of 1915, some 750,000 able-bodied, picked men, has not been called out. Apart from these the number of untrained Landwehr and Landsturm would run into the millions.

"Though arms and ammunition factories are working day and night, I have it from a reliable source that Germany is only just beginning to use her 1914 small arms ammunition.

"I am unable to find a single person, military, official or otherwise, who actually has been one of the 42-centimeter mortars, which are supposed so quickly to have reduced the Belgian and French fortresses. The photographs of the large batteries seen everywhere, pretending to be the famous Krupp 42-centimeter guns, are not pictures of German but of Austrian weapons from the Skoda works at Pilsen, and are 30.5-centimeter in calibre.

"The question of the deficiency of copper is being vigorously met by the opening up of mines which in ordinary times could not profitably be worked, but are able now to provide a material increase in the supply of that metal. Other sources of copper, such as pots, pans, and telegraph wires, are being considered as of possible service, and as a German acquaintance remarked to me, pointing to a building with a domed copper roof that is something of an eyesore:

"That may be a failure architecturally, but it is invaluable as a copper mine."

"The seizure of Galicia by the Russians and the consequent stoppage of the supply of petrol was one of the severest blows to Germany, which relies chiefly on motor transport for military purposes, and particularly for its aeroplanes and Zeppelins. For a time all private motor traffic was at a standstill, but now benzol, which is easily and cheaply obtained in great quantities from coal, has taken the place of petrol.

"Coal is thereby converted to coke, and with painstaking thoroughness the German Government set about to find a market for the great coke supply that is thus created. Locomotives are being converted to burn coke economically in place of coal, as are other steam engines and furnaces, so that today, notwithstanding the enormous consumption of bensol for military use the supply is more than equal to the demand."

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE FIRM.

### Decide to Support No Peace Plan Until a Victory Is Won.

LONDON. Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that at a private meeting of German Socialists it was decided, in view of the sacrifices already made by the laboring classes, not to support any peace movement until the Germans were victorious on one front or the other. The leaders of the party were instructed to support this position in the Reichstag.

Collections are being taken up in the German armies in the east and west, the correspondent says, to purchase another cruiser Emden.

## DAMAGE BY BIG AIR RAID.

### Bombs from Fleet of 34 Fliers Caused Heavy Loss to Germans.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 16.—The Handelsblad Sluis correspondent in a dispatch concerning the raid last week of thirty-four aviators over portions of northern Belgium, says that at Ostend only the sheds of the sea railway station were badly damaged, and that the Hotel Terminus, near the station, was slightly damaged. The De Smet de Nayer Bridge suffered heavily, and all communication with the sea station was broken.

At Blankenberghe, the correspondent says, the station and the railway were totally destroyed.

At Zeebrugge the central electric works and a factory were destroyed, and the bridges there could not be worked owing to a lack of electricity. A Zeppelin shed with all its contents was destroyed.

## ALL WIRES DOWN IN ALPS.

### Snow at the St. Bernard Hospice Is Over 25 Feet Deep.

TURIN, Sunday, Feb. 14, (via Rome.)—The snowfall in the Piedmont region this Winter is heavier than any heretofore known, according to available records.

In the Alps all wires are down, and even the telegraph poles are invisible because of the depth of snow.

At the St. Bernard Hospice the snow is more than twenty-five feet deep.

## RUSSIAN LOAN IN DEMAND.

### Subscriptions for $50,000,000 Closed Ahead of Time in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The issue of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) of Russian Treasury bills has so attracted bankers and insurance houses and the applications have been so large that the lists were closed at noon today instead of being kept open until next Thursday, as had been the original intention.

## GERMAN BOAT BLOWN UP.

### Holland Hears of a Special Service Craft Sunk by German Mines.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says a report has been received there from Emden that at the end of last week a German special service boat, the duty of which was to precede torpedo boats in the mine fields, struck three mines near Borkum Island, off the coast of Hanover, and was blown up.


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# BRITISH STEAMER HIT MINE IN CHANNEL

## *Wavelet, Badly Damaged, Beached Near Deal—Twelve of the Crew Drowned.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEAL, England, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Another British merchant ship, the steamer Wavelet, has been damaged by hitting a mine, this time off the Kentish Knock Lightship in the English Channel. A dozen men perished. The steamer, making water badly, was run ashore at Pegwell Bay, a mile north of Deal, where she remains beached in a comfortable position.

The Wavelet is 1,918 tons, owned by W. P. Needham of Hartlepool, carried a crew of twenty-four, and was laden with timber. She was bound from Pensacola for Leith under command of Capt. Cole. The disaster occurred Sunday.

"I was standing on the bridge," said Capt. Cole, "with the pilot, E. Curtis of South Shields, and we were close together talking at the moment the disaster happened. Without a moment's warning a terrific force hit the boat immediately below where we were standing. Ten minutes afterward a second shock occurred astern. Immense volumes of water came on board.

"The first boat which the men rushed for when they imagined the ship was sinking was slung out on the davits, but one side was slacked out too much, with the result that the boat tilted on one side and all who got into her, twelve in all, were hurled headforemost into the sea. The second boat was being got out by a stoker, but he found himself in difficulties, and the Chief Engineer went to his assistance. While the two men were in the boat the painter, probably because too short, broke. They were on the open sea for about an hour, until picked up by a patrol boat.

"Included among the twelve missing men are the third engineer and the chief mate. Most of the crew were English North Country men, with two or three from Scotland."

**Report That American Was Lost.**

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Among the victims of the Wavelet disaster was a man described as a Mr. Shepard of the United States Consular Service, who was a passenger from the United States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is no Shepard among the officers of the United States Consular Service, according to the official register of the State Department, corrected up to Jan. 25. James M. Shepard, whose home was in Cassopolis, Mich., and who was 74 years old last November, resigned from the office of Consul at Hamilton, Ont., last Summer, and the State Department understood that he was living in Michigan, probably at Cassopolis. Henry C. Shepard is registered at the State Department as Brazilian commercial agent at Philadelphia, and Edward Henry Gerald Shepherd is registered as British Vice Consul at New York.

# TELL COMMONS OF BIG WAR PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

they should be well equipped for that purpose. They can borrow only in the French and English markets."

Coming down to the recent Paris conference between himself and the French and Russian Finance Ministers, the Chancellor explained that the idea of a joint loan had been abandoned as impracticable. An alliance in a great war, to be effective," he said, "means that each country must bring all its resources, no matter what they may be, into the common stock.

"An alliance for war cannot be conducted on limited liability principles. If one country in the alliance has for the moment more trained armed men or a larger navy or greater resources in capital and credit, they must be made available to the utmost for the purpose of the alliance, whether the other countries are in a position to make a similar contribution or not. That is the principle upon which the conference at Paris determined to recommend to their respective Governments the mobilization of financial resources for the purpose of war."

Mr. Lloyd George said the idea of a joint international loan would have frightened every Bourse, and it had been decided that each country should raise the money it needed within its own territories so far as conditions allowed. But if help were needed for purchases abroad, those who had means would help to the best of their power. The only joint loan would be with respect to advances made or to be made to the smaller of the allied States.

With regard to Russian purchases, the Chancellor said it had been decided that the first £50,000,000 ($250,000,000) for this purpose should be raised in equal amounts in the Paris and London markets.

**Plenty of Cash for Russia.**

Russia need not hesitate to place orders for fear of any difficulty in the matter of obtaining money to pay for them, the Chancellor declared. Russian Treasury bills to the amount of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) issued in London in the last few days had been oversubscribed.

The speaker then asserted that there was an exceptional amount of gold in London. "If, however, our gold reserves fall below a certain point—a pretty high point—the Banks of France and Russia will come to our assistance," Mr. Lloyd George said.

Russia had agreed to facilitate the exportation of the products required by the allied countries.

Great Britain, the Chancellor said, had advanced £32,000,000 ($160,000,000) for Russian purchases here and elsewhere, and Russia had a credit of £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) in London. France also had made advances to Russia for other similar purchases, and Russia, it was estimated, would still require considerable credits for purchases outside her own country.

After again alluding to the fact that the accumulation of gold in Great Britain was the largest in the history of the country, Mr. Lloyd George added that France and Russia also had accumulated great reserves, which had been barely touched during the war. Arrangements had been made regarding purchases by the allied countries in neutral markets, whereby competition was eliminated, efficiency was promoted, and delays were prevented.

In conclusion, the Chancellor emphasized the fact that the "face-to-face conference" of the Finance Ministers in Paris had been entirely successful, and stated that similar conferences should be held for the purpose of co-operation in other spheres.

**Churchill Promises Swift Action.**

Mr. Churchill began his speech by giving a review of the naval situation, in introducing the navy estimates. Then he said:

"The task lying before us is both anxious and grave. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practiced by a civilized power. So far we have not attempted to stop the importation of food. We have not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with German ports. We have allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. But the time is near when the enjoyment of these immunities by a State which, as a matter of deliberate policy, has placed herself outside of international obligations must be considered. A further declaration on the part of the allied Governments will be made, which will have the effect of applying for the first time the full force of naval pressure on the enemy.

"It must not be supposed that because the attack is extraordinarily good a reply cannot be made. Losses no doubt will be incurred, but I believe no vital injury can be done. If merchant skippers act in the spirit of the Captain of the Laertes, and observe certain precautions, losses will be confined within manageable limits, even at the outset, when the enemy naturally will make his maximum efforts. Our reply will perhaps be not ineffective."

"Germany cannot be allowed to adopt a system of open piracy and murder," Mr. Churchill continued. "There is good reason for believing that the economic pressure of the navy is beginning to be felt in Germany."

During the last three months, he said, there had been 3,600 sailings and 4,465 arrivals at the ports of the United Kingdom. Only 19 of these vessels had been sunk by Germany, and of these only 4 had been destroyed by above-the-water craft. The navy, he said, had chartered one-fifth of the British mercantile marine for the purpose of supplying food, fuel, and ammunition to the fleet and the troops in the field.

Speaking of the complaints regarding the Admiralty's retention of merchant tonnage, Mr. Churchill said the employment of colliers and transports was necessary. There had been times when Canadian, Australian, and Indian contingents were crossing the ocean, when the powerful German squadron in the Pacific had to be watched for at six or seven different places. There were also a powerful hostile navy on the other side of the North Sea, he said. At that period, when England's naval resources were strained to the utmost limit, the Admiralty had to utilize old battleships to strengthen the cruiser squadron and accept the risks. The victory of the Falkland Islands, however, he said, swept all these difficulties out of existence. Mr. Churchill said he feared that he could hold out no hope of any immediate reduction in the merchant tonnage required by the Admiralty.

The new 15-inch gun of the navy, he said, was equal in quality to the 13.5-inch gun and vastly more powerful and destructive.

He placed the navy's losses during the war at 5,500 officers and men, most of whom were killed by submarines. The Germans, he said, had lost a like number, chiefly by gunfire. The British had taken prisoners 83 German naval officers and 954 men. There were no British naval prisoners of war.

Referring to the suggestion which has been made that a court-martial should be held whenever a ship was lost, Mr. Churchill declined to adopt such a course. He said that the theories of naval warfare had been changed completely, and that he felt that the suggested courts-martial might cause some commanders to play for safety and avoid the responsibility of positive actions. In view of existing conditions, he thought that the British losses had been marvelously few.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said that efficiency was the keynote of the Admiralty's programme, and that at the outbreak of the war the supplies of ammunition, men, and oil were complete. Every ship in the navy which was fit for service, as well as new ships which were being built for foreign Governments and armed merchantmen, had been fully manned.

"In fact," said Mr. Churchill, "the German Army was no more fit for an attempted war on a gigantic scale than was the British fleet for national defense. After six months of war, with new dangers and difficulties coming into view, we have every right to be content with the results of our labors in making provision for the navy. Only two small cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain of all the German preparations to attack our trade routes, and these are in hiding."

During the six months of the war, Mr. Churchill said, Great Britain's total losses at sea, including all ships except trawlers, amounted to only sixty-three. Nevertheless it was necessary to be on the lookout for another German attempt to harass British trade routes, "although the ocean is a black prospect to a German cruiser," he said.

We should be able to meet any new attempt, with resources incomparably superior to what we had at the beginning of the war."

Referring to Vice Admiral Jellicoe's command of the sea, with his fleet as "silent, unsleeping, and as yet unchallenged," Mr. Churchill said that the Admiralty had moved men at home and abroad, including Belgian and French troops and the wounded, to the number of 1,000,000, without an accident or the loss of a life.

Mr. Churchill said that the recent cruiser action in the North Sea, although incomplete, was of great importance, because of the light which it had thrown upon questions concerning armament, design, and relative gunnery, which was both important and encouraging. Referring to the steamship qualities shown by the British cruisers, Mr. Churchill said that "the navy is sound as a bell, all through." The engagement showed there was no reason to assume that, ship for ship, man for man, gun for gun, Great Britain would not give a very good account of herself.

"The Germans, in the cruiser action, thought only of flight, while we thought only of battle," he continued. "They were wise in their thought. If they had thought otherwise they would have been destroyed. No falsehood about the action could obscure that cruel fact. When, if ever, the grand fleets draw out for battle, we shall hope to have a fleet superior in both quality and numbers."

A. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, who followed Mr. Churchill, spoke of the "inevitable irritation" to the neutral powers in connection with their shipping. He thought that the strictest regard should be paid to the interests and susceptibilities of neutrals, and he said their rights must be respected.

Mr. Law thought it probable that the pressure of British sea power ultimately would compel the German Emperor to risk his navy in a sea fight.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford contended that the best way to end the war would be for all the Allies to send a joint note to Germany declaring that they had decided to stop all supplies that could be of benefit to her.

"I don't think there would be any trouble," Lord Charles added, "with that great country of the United States or with the other neutral powers."

## SAYS BIG GUNS WILL COUNT.

### British Naval Expert's Comment on Churchill's Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech, says:

"With his exposition went the robust faith in our naval service and its intrepid and gallant officers and men, and not less in our ability to make to the German threat a reply that 'would perhaps not be ineffective.' * * *

"Behind this phrase lay a serious purpose, which the German submarine officers are likely to discover to their dismay. The German mines also will not be left undisturbed.

"The First Lord was much applauded for his intention to apply the full force of naval pressure upon the enemy."

The naval expert of The Daily News says:

"In the near future the gunnery superiority of the British fleet will be greatly increased. There is now no German ship that carries a heavier gun than the twelve-inch, while there are nearly twenty British vessels armed with the 13.5-inch. The British fifteen-inch gun, too, is no secret. It is more accurate and can fire further than any other naval gun in existence, and it fires a shell more than twice as heavy as does any gun mounted by the German ships.

"Within a few months we shall have passed into the service five or six great vessels, each with eight of these weapons, and the five ships of the Royal Sovereign class will follow them before the end of the year."

The Times says Churchill's speech will further strengthen the confidence reposed in the Royal Navy by the nation.

"We cannot forget that although the first day of the war saw our navy mobilized and stationed where it was most required, we owe it to the courageous promptitude of our First Lord that the paralysing pressure which it ever since exerted upon the German sea power has had a great and increasing influence upon the fortunes of the land campaign.

"The result is visible in the desperate and futile threats now being uttered by the German Government, threats which Churchill very properly met with a contemptuous condemnation. The submarine menace has had no great material effect upon the war, nor is it likely to modify, at this stage, the grip in which the German Navy is tightly held.

"What has roused the Germans to desperate fury today? Is it the land operations, the serried array of troops which confronts them in the east and west? We have ample testimony that they are completely satisfied, perhaps foolishly, with the position of the land campaigns. What makes them foam with rage is the silent, invisible, and irresistible pressure of the Royal Navy. They know they cannot overcome it, and that it is reacting with fatal and unerring certainty upon their chances upon the land."

## TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FLEET.

### German Captain Says It Has Accomplished Its Task.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Capt. Persius, the naval expert, has contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt a candid article on the naval position, obviously intended to meet criticisms, as to the inactivity of the German high sea fleet. He warns the Germans not to expect the fleet to give battle yet, hinting the unpalatable truth that such a procedure would be courting disaster.

The Captain says it would not be right to give way to ungrounded optimism, and rebukes those who speak of cowardice of the British fleet. He repeats the well-worn phrase that it would not do to risk the extirpation of the German fleet in a great sea battle until the submarines have destroyed some of the enemy's big units, and concludes:

"It would be self-deception not to admit that on the whole the English fleet has fulfilled its task. It has protected the trade of Britain and that of its allies and has driven our trade from the seas. It also has given safe conduct to English transports. But the leadership of the squadron as well as the training of the crews in the Chile fight showed a want of strategy. The Falklands battle was lacking in tactics, while in the North Sea fight they were guilty of bad manoeuvring. These facts make it feasible for us to believe it is not impossible to break the power of the British fleet."

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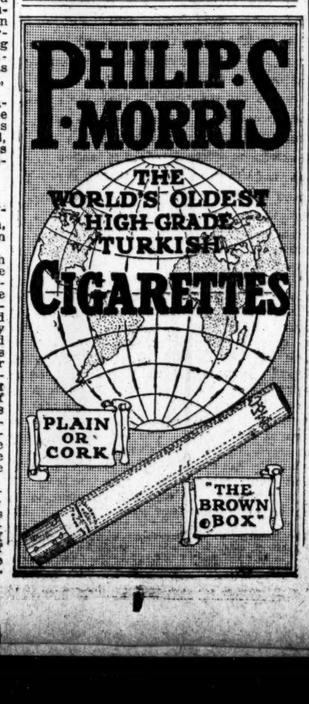


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# RUSSIAN LINES HOLD IN NORTH

## Compel Scattering of German Operations, but May Fall Back to Old Positions.

## RETAKE GORLICE, IN GALICIA

### Austrians Say They Have Compelled Entire Evacuation of the Crownland of Bukowina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Since the great German forces brought their last concerted sweeping movement across East Prussia to the borders of Russia the conditions facing them have imposed a radical change in their tactics.

The central aim of the operations was very clearly defined up to a point when the Russians succeeded in drawing out from the gap between the swift columns of the enemy north and south, which were beginning to pass beyond them on both flanks. The Germans now find they have still to fight a combination of Russian columns inside the fringe of Russia and in the bare, thinly populated plains of Northeast Poland. The determined fight the Russians have maintained in the angle along the line Lyck-Grajevo, where they still hold the ascendancy, has prevented co-ordination of attack by the German Army that crossed eastward on the borders of Poland and sit northern partner, which is now held up against the Russian defenses on the Nieman.

This arrest of the German combination has led to a noticeable scattering of their operations. Numerous detachments from the southern army have been drawn by the Russians toward the right bank of the Narew River, where they are engaged in separate fights on a broad belt of marshy forest, particularly along the Rossogo tributary which joins the Narew at Ostrolenka. This enforced dissipation of energy by the Germans is entailed also by the tactics of the Russians in the Suwalki region and further north.

Field Marshal von Hindenberg hoped that the vigorously begun advance was to achieve such complete success that he could spare some army corps for the Spring campaign against the Allies in the west. This plan has failed, and it is more likely that he will have to send substantial reinforcements to link up the broken and scattered lines into which his invading army is now spread.

The trackless country along the narrow Narew is rendered still more difficult by a soaking thaw and is a natural barrier to a flank in force against the Russian northern communications with the central campaign in Poland.

The immediate prospect is a succession of stubborn battles under the most trying natural conditions. Even when not in contact with the enemy, the infantry columns, with only the barest necessary transport, can cover scarcely six miles a day.

The Russians are doing well in the Carpathians, and in Western Galicia they have secured the strong position of Gorlice, with control of the railway.

The Germans and Austrians together lost very heavily in the efforts to reach Eastern Galicia and the naphtha region in the Stryi Valley. The Russians have made some progress southward across the heights covering the Munkacz Road and the Germans are now on the defensive under Kozimoka Pass.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The difficulties of the Germans are increasing daily, notwithstanding their apparent progress in East Prussia.

Although large masses of Germans have been sent to strengthen the Austrians in the Carpathians, only two unimportant passes are held by them on the southern mountains, while the northwestern portion of the range is in Russian hands. It is impossible under existing circumstances for a considerable body of the enemy's force to get through. Every day of delay spells disaster to the Germans, who are firmly held in the Carpathian district.

The Austrians, losing heart, are surrendering in large numbers. In the early days of the campaign attempts were made to minimize a similar circumstance by the statement that the prisoners were disaffected Slavs possessing pro-Russian sentiment, but now the prisoners coming in are mostly members of Magyar regiments.

**May Retire from East Prussia.**

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—The forced retirement of the Russian Army from East Prussia is expected to result in a reversion by the Russians to their original plan of conducting a defensive campaign on their own territory. It is pointed out here that this should result in an advantage to the Russians, in that Germany will be deprived of the transportation facilities which she was able to use with great effectiveness during the fighting within her own borders.

When an offensive campaign was undertaken and the Russians invaded East Prussia and Galicia early in the war, the Germans were forced to withdraw a large number of troops from the West. This was considered here to have contributed largely to the German reverse in the battle of the Marne. Russian officers say that the object of their offensive campaign has been achieved, and that the disposition now is to fall back to their original plan of defensive operations on Russian soil, along a line from the Nieman River in the north, through Ostrolenk, Raigrod, and on to Grajevo.

With this programme in operation, Russian observers say, it probably will be possible to retard the German advance, and at the same time defensive operations will be easier because the Russians will be harassed no longer by the lightning changes along the German front.

In the Southwest the Russians are holding the Carpathian passes of Wiskow and Nadworna against the German assaults and, according to reports reaching here, are daily capturing German and Austrian prisoners and guns.

Another battle, in which bayonet attacks were made by the Russians, is reported from Smolnika. During the night the Russians surrounded an Austrian position and took prisoners 10 officers and 400 men. Battles have occurred also at Kurimka, near Dukla, and at Baligrod.

### SWIFT MOVE UPON RUSSIANS.

**German Correspondents Describe the Defeat in East Prussia.**

BERLIN, Feb. 15, via London, Feb. 16.—Herr von Koschuetzki, the war correspondent of The Vossische Zeitung, in a dispatch printed today gives the first account from which it is possible to obtain a fairly correct idea of the war operations in East Prussia.

The German troops, the correspondent says, assembled northeast of Insterburg. Beginning operations Feb. 8 by advancing a number of columns from a common centre, which was Pillkallen, these columns swung eastward and then southward. The column farthest east operated in the valley of the Szesupa River. Crossing the Russian frontier in the neighborhood of Schirwindt and striking the Berlin-Petrograd Railroad around Wilkowiszky, about ten miles east of the frontier, the cavalry swept still farther eastward and destroyed the bridge at Wilwiszki, rendering impossible the movement of a Russian train to the rear. Ten thousand Russians and seventy-five transportable kitchens were captured there the night of the 10th.

Along the line of railway west of Eydtkuhnen the correspondent says he saw abundant evidences of the Russian retreat. He passed a demolished battery, of which approximately the last man and horse were slain. The Germans passed singing through the ruins of Eydtkuhnen.

It was a rainy night, and the flanking movement was attended in places with the greatest difficulties. The provision and ammunition trains stuck fast to their hubs in the snow. The provisions were unloaded and later were carried forward on the sledges of peasants. The advance was partly in the teeth of a furious snowstorm, which prevented the Germans from pushing on throughout the night.

Dr. Stephen Steiner, war correspondent of The Lokal Anzeiger, gives additional details of the operations. The Russians of the Fifty-sixth Division, he says, surprised by the German movement in Pillkallen and Schirwindt, tried to retreat upon Stalluponen; but it was too late, the Germans already having reached Wirballen. In their eastward movement the Fifty-sixth Division was almost annihilated.

The German cavalry, which destroyed the bridge at Wilwiszki, Dr. Steiner says, was attacked by Russian cavalry under Gen. Lenotonvitch, advancing from Kovno, but the Russians were repulsed. While these operations were proceeding the extreme German left movement began, the right wing going in the direction of Johannesburg, where the Fifty-seventh Russian Division, after a stubborn defense, was almost wiped out, losing 5,000 men taken prisoners.

Summarizing the East Prussian operations, the correspondent reports that eleven Russian divisions were defeated, some of them being badly cut up. He adds that there are now excellent possibilities for further developments by the Germans, as East Prussia has been completely cleared of Russians.

### ORDER JEWS TO REAR.

**Russian Order in Poland Follows Finding of Gun Bases of Concrete.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOCHACZEW, Poland, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—On Thursday I made the thirty-mile journey from the firing line to Warsaw in four hours. To reach it my car had to bump its way through an endless convoy of Jews, who were huddled in wagons with all their furniture and worldly belongings. I was frequently stopped by cars collapsing and barring the route.

This tragic procession was not due to any Russian retreat. It was the result of a stern order which had been issued requiring the Jews to remove to a distance of fifty miles from the front, consequent upon the discovery of a concrete base for heavy guns in M. M. Diebrich's factory at Zyrardow, where only Jews were employed before the war.

I learn that this order affects the entire German heart of Poland, as over 3,000,000 Germans had been settled there, mainly in points of strategic importance, under a farsighted German colonization scheme. All who are unable to prove themselves genuine Poles are now threatened with a spell of residence in Siberia.

### THINK 40,000 CAPTURED.

**Berlin Estimate of Russian Disaster in East Prussia.**

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to London.)—The following announcement was made today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Field Marshal von Hindenberg's third battle of the Masurian Lakes will prove more disastrous to the Russians than the other two, from present indications. It is believed that 40,000 Russians were captured.

"Prussia is now cleared of the enemy. Indications point to a general German-Austrian offensive, from Bukowina to the Baltic. The Russians are being rolled up in many portions of the line."

### SAY CZERNOWITZ IS TAKEN.

**Berlin Reports It, and Vienna Asserts Russians Have Lost All Bukowina.**

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency quotes the Berliner Tageblatt as saying, in a dispatch from Budapest, that Austro-Hungarian forces have entered Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. The Russians are said to have been driven across the Bruth River and to have retreated toward Nowo Selica, on the Russian border.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Private dispatches to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, forwarded to the Embassy in Washington from Vienna tonight, announced the complete evacuation of Bukowina by Russian forces. The dispatch said:

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Russians are fortifying Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, according to a Daily Mail dispatch from Botoshani, Rumania, which adds that the bridges over the Sereth River have been blown up. The Austrians, according to the same dispatch, are holding the town of Sereth, twenty-four miles southeast of Czernowitz.

### MAY MELT CHURCH BELLS.

**Austria Taking Census of Them as Their Copper Is Needed.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—My Trieste correspondent reports that the Austrian Government has ordered a census of church bells which eventually will be requisitioned with the object of extracting the copper which is sorely needed by the military authorities. The requisition of the bells is approved by the ecclesiastical authorities, who have been assured that historical bells will be spared, and the others replaced after the war. The bells will be requisitioned only as a last resort. Meanwhile the War Office is buying up all available copper.

A Cabinet Council held at Budapest lasted twelve hours. The Ministers dealt exclusively with the question of the food supply. The only way to avert famine appears to be to create a State monopoly. This is considered inevitable, but is delayed for fear of a panic.

The cost of living is prohibitive and poor can hardly keep body and soul together.

**Czar Home from Battle Fronts.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Czar returned to Tsarskoe Selo this morning from his fourth round of visits to the extended Russian fighting front. The visit lasted ten days, during which the Polish front, the Carpathian front base, and other important centres such as Kieff, Sevastopol, and Ekaterinoslav were included. The return was made through Moscow, which the Emperor left last night by special train, traveling direct to Tsarskoe-Selo.

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# SAYS ENGLAND CAN'T STARVE GERMANY

## Philipp Heineken, North German Lloyd Director, Asserts Britain's Plan Is Impossible.

## STATE BEING REMODELED

### Success Already Attained in Self-Maintenance, He Says, Proves Her Ability to Win.

Philipp Heineken, Director General of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has written for the German Information Service a statement in which he asserts that Great Britain and her allies will find it impossible to "starve Germany," and adds that while now approaching the Fichte ideal of "a closed State," does not intend to remain such a State long. Herr Heineken says a complete victory for German arms is certain in the end.

"By system and organization," says Herr Heineken, "we have preserved our economic life, our banking system, commerce, and industry. By systematic organization it was possible successfully to adapt our economic activity to new ways under changed conditions. The result is that the detrimental effects which appeared sporadically in the first weeks of the war have to a great extent disappeared today, and that in many respects improvement is manifest."

No matter how long the war lasts no German doubts the ultimate German victory, says Herr Heineken, and evidence of this "grounded sentiment," he adds, is to be found "in the resolution passed by the two largest German steamship companies not to consider the much discussed American offer to purchase German steamers interned in the United States." German shipowners, he says, are fully convinced that the cessation of German overseas trade is only temporary and "that after the war traffic under the German flag will be as lively as ever, so that we shall need every cubic foot of tonnage at our disposal.'

A matter of great importance that the Allies have overlooked, in the opinion of Herr Heineken, is the fact that the gold reserve of the Imperial Bank has been doubled within the past few years and now totals $500,000,000 with, as he puts it "the war in full blaze." He declares that there is every reason to believe that the reserve will be still further increased "thus establishing a sound foundation for the development of all credit during the war."

"Walter Rathenau, President of General Electric Company, Berlin, recently declared that since the war started we have approached Fichte's ideal of a 'closed commercial state.' Surely the 'closed commercial state' is not the ideal form of economic life for a great modern nation. Its field is the world, and that will always remain so under normal conditions. We shall not allow the condition of a closed commercial state to be forced permanently on us. But the wonderful adaptability which permits us temporarily to move under present restrictions shows to what degree our economic organization excels that of our enemies.

"Aside from the prodigious development of our steamship lines and the rapid growth of our export industry and overseas commerce, we prepared in times of peace to create for ourselves a secure domestic market for our industries.

"The plan of starving us out will miscarry. The extraordinary increase in agricultural products during the past twenty-five years, due to scientific farming and organization, has nowhere been equaled. If we should really run short of wheat, we shall have plenty of rye. We produce a total of 16,000,000 tons of breadstuffs, whereas we consume only 14,000,000 tons, including seed corn. There is no lack of meat, potatoes, sugar, milk, cheese, and fruit. Preparations have been made to replace the lack of fodder with dried potatoes and beet chips, and the maximum prices fixed by the Government provide an efficient guarantee that the supplies on hand will be available for the entire population, thus insuring their nourishment.

"Any one traveling through Germany with his eyes open will be gratified to observe that people everywhere are full of confidence. Nor do the people in the commercial cities let their heads hang, although here the disagreeable effects of the war are felt more than anywhere else. We have the power to hold out. When we have conquered our enemies we shall be ready again to take up our economic battles along the whole line, and in these also we will eventually conquer."

**"The School of the Neutrals."**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—L'Opinion has a striking cartoon by the famous artist Forain, representing a desolate seashore, with bodies of men and women lying at the edge of the water. In the foreground are the masts and upper part of the hull of a wrecked ship; in the background the title, "L'Ecole des Neutres," (The School of the Neutrals.)

# GERMAN FRIENDSHIP COOLED BY OUR NOTE?

## Americans Said to Be Not So Popular in Berlin—Gerard Interview Toned by Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Two dispatches from the Continent to London papers deal with the changed attitude of the German people toward the United States.

The correspondent of The Daily News at Copenhagen telegraphs:

"Public feeling toward Americans in Germany has changed since Washington has made its attitude plain and some American subjects, not anxious to see the first fruits of the paper blockade when it begins, are already leaving the country and coming to Copenhagen. Many are sailing from here for New York tomorrow.

"I hear there have been many cases in which Americans have been publicly insulted in the theatres, restaurants, and streets of Berlin. The position of American workers on the war committees of the capital is becoming extremely difficult, and some members, finding the experience too nerve-racking, have resigned, packed their trunks, and cleared out.

"A section of the German press before Admiral von Pohl's declaration was still making desperate efforts to win American sympathy and warning young Berliners to refrain from insulting English-speaking persons who could not possibly be dangerous enemies. Today Berlin makes it plain that Americans are only tolerated if they behave themselves.

"I hear that Ambassador Gerard's interview with the National Zeitung was much more strongly worded than it appeared, but the editor and the military censor toned it down.

"Copenhagen may see a lot more Americans from Berlin before the weekend."

A Geneva dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"American students and school children of both sexes, who in spite of the war remained in German universities and schools to finish their studies at the wish of their parents, are now being recalled to their homes. Most of them belong to wealthy families.

"A small party—perhaps a score—aged between 19 and 21, students of both sexes from Munich and Dresden, left here by express to Paris last night. One young student, who gave me his card—W. B. Foster of Washington—said: 'There is nothing doing in Germany lately. They are beginning to hate the Americans as much as the English; a good thing, too.'"

### RUSSIANS BEST PRISONERS.

**British Unreconciled, Says Miss Beveridge, Here on Red Cross Mission.**

The Russian is an ideal prisoner, while the British seem never inclined to make the best of a bad bargain, according to Miss Ray Beveridge, singer and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptress, who arrived yesterday on the Royal Italian Mail steamship Duca d'Aosta from Genoa. Miss Beveridge has been serving as an attaché of the Red Cross in Berlin. She comes here to lecture in the interest of Germany and to collect funds for the German Red Cross.

"Germany," she said, "is taking splendid care of her prisoners. I visited the prison camp at Döberitz, where there are 5,000 prisoners. The camp is sanitary, and is a model of comfort and cleanliness. Work is provided for the men, and those who work are paid for it. In this way they are able to obtain comforts from the camp canteen. The detention rooms are heated, and there are bath facilities which are ample.

"The Russian is well-behaved, and he appears to want to make things as easy for himself as possible. The fight with the German is then an impersonal matter; he fights for the State. With the Englishman there is personal hate between himself and his captors."

Miss Beveridge is to make an "American book" in which those who donate to the German Red Cross will sign their names and the amount they give. This book will be presented by Miss Beveridge to the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Berlin is quiet, she said, and the principal evidence that there is a war in progress is to be seen in the stream of wounded that flows into the city from the front. When she left there was no trouble over the food supply.

Miss Beveridge brought over a package for Count von Bernstorff from his wife. This was passed after some inquiry upon the part of the customs officials, and a secretary of the Count called at the pier for it.

### FRENCH SOLDIERS SPARTANS.

**Joffre Finds No Complaints in Hundreds of Letters Opened.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Georges Clemenceau says in an editorial in L'Homme Enchaîné that Gen. Joffre recently opened several hundred letters from French soldiers and officers to their families in order to see that no information as to military movements was thus being divulged. He found not a single word of complaint, grumbling, or dissatisfaction, though the letters covered a considerable period and represented all grades and sections of the army. All breathed the spirit of self-sacrifice combined with the firmest confidence. M. Clemenceau comments: "What an emotion for our chief! What a force for our country! I know nothing finer in history."

A Big Cigar After Breakfast
is too heavy—too much of a smoke for most men.
Try a Piccadilly Little Cigar—all the fragrance and sweetness of your favorite cigar—only smaller.
10 for 10c
PICCADILLY
LITTLE CIGARS
10 for 10 cents


# BRITISH SUBMARINES IN BALTIC, BUT HOW?

## Crept in After Steamships, One Berlin Version—Shipped Via Russia Is Another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—The Berliner Tageblatt discusses the question whether British submarines are in the Baltic and gives publicity to two divergent stories. According to one version, numerous communications from well-informed sources leave little doubt that the recent attack on the German cruiser Gazelle was undertaken by large modern British submarines manned by English crews. Russia possesses no underwater vessel of sufficient tonnage and adequate equipment to operate so far from its base.

It was known some time ago, according to this story, that three large British submarines were lying at the Russian port of Helsingfors, and it was also known that a fourth British submarine of the same type maintained communication between the coast of Finland and the Russian naval station in the Baltic. These submarines cannot have entered the Baltic by way of the Sound because the water there is too shallow, the entrance too narrow and the traffic in ships too great; they are alleged to have entered by way of the Great Belt, although this is thickly strewn with mines. They accomplished this by the simple trick of following closely in the wake of steamships, which we re carrying a pilot to guide them through the minefields. At any moment the submarines might have collided with mines, while at times they were forced to conceal themselves by descending to the bottom ani resting on the sea bed. This continued for several hours on one or two occasions. Finally they were successful in reaching the Baltic.

The other version runs, that these British submarines did not enter by the Sound or the Great Belt, but were shipped in sections from England to Archangel and thence overland to Kronstadt, where they were put together and dispatched on war service into the Baltic.

# NEW KITCHENER ARMY POURING INTO FRANCE

## Reinforcements Estimated From 300,000 to 600,000 Nearing the Front.

A Paris letter received by The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday tells how the first troops of the new Kitchener armies are now pouring into France in numbers variously estimated at 300,000 to 600,000 men.

"The new men," says The Eagle's correspondent, "have come from all parts of the empire. Even a regiment from Malta has recently been landed in France. The Canadian forces that have been drilling at Salisbury Plain are now in France.

"All that can be said is that these troops have by no means been simply taken across the Channel and landed on the north coast of France. That would be inviting too much danger from aviators and submarines. The recent and repeated air attacks on Dunkirk have been caused beyond a doubt by the movement of troops and supplies. The new troops have come into France by the ports on the west coast, from Brest to Bordeaux, while, of course, the Indian contingents have been landed at Marseilles.

"The unofficial reports are to the effect that before long the British forces will take the entire battle line north of Arras, or at the bend at Compiegne, all of which will be no secret to the Germans. The most northerly British concentration camp has been laid at Etaples, a small city near the coast, south of Boulogne. in addition to being near the coast, it is a strategic railroad centre, with connections north, south, and east toward the battle line. Recent visitors there say that a whole new city has been built by the British Government for the troops. There are miles and miles of tents, and to supply drinking water a new water main has been laid through the city.

"Persons who have come from England recently report that for weeks at a time practically all railroad traffic had been interrupted, because the troops were being moved to France. The same is true of the French lines, on which the newly made English soldiers have been shipped from the coast to the points on the battle lines where they are to taste trench life and German fire."

### WAR PRISONERS IN CAIRO.

**People Impressed by Sight of 600 Turks Marching Through Streets.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Six hundred Turkish prisoners of war were marched today through some of the principal streets of Cairo under an escort with fixed bayonets. They were being removed to a camp in the desert south of the city. The majority were in khaki, but some wore gray uniforms of German design, and others were in Bedouin costume. The parade made a deep impression upon the populace.


MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Seventeen different varieties of Turkish tobaccos are used in making MURAD Cigarettes.
15c
Stanley
A CORPORATION
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
Everywhere—Why?


# AUSTRIAN AVIATORS FIRE ON KING NICHOLAS

## Bullets Drop Around the Royal Family—Austrian Fleet Shells Antivari.

CETTINJE, (via London,) Feb. 15.—The Austrian fleet on Sunday morning made a sortie from the Gulf of Cattaro and began the bombardment of the Port of Antivari, Montenegro.

The members of the royal family of Montenegro were subjected yesterday in their residence at Rieka to machine gun fire from two Austrian aeroplanes.

Rieka is a village near Lake Scutari, where the royal family passes the Winter. King Nicholas, the Queen, and the Princesses watched the aerial raiders from their palace windows. Several of the bullets fired from the aeroplanes fell near them.

### ANOTHER TURKISH MUTINY.

**Officers Who Conspired to Stop the War Court-Martialed.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A special correspondent of The Bourse Gazette reports from Tiflis that after Enver Pasha left Erzerum for Constantinople following the defeat of the Turkish armies, a military conspiracy was discovered and a number of officers were arrested.

Meetings had been held secretly with the object of stopping the war. Fifteen officers were handed over to a court-martial.

In the recent fighting in the Trans-Chorok region the Turks used exclusively either nondescript slugs of lead or German dumdum bullets.

In their retreat before the Russian troops in that region the Turks are carrying off all the women and children.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via London, Tuesday, Feb. 16.)—A dispatch to a news agency from Bagdad says that in an engagement between the Turkish advance guard and British infantry and cavalry the British withdrew, leaving seventeen men dead.

The dispatch adds that the right wing of the Turkish Army succeeded in advancing as far as the woods near Korno. The Turks, it is asserted, captured 500 camels. Only five Turks were wounded.

### WEPT AS THEY KILLED.

**Germans in the Vosges Said to Have Lamented Their Orders.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Eclair reprints from the Journal de Genève alleged details of a visit to Gerbeviller, the Meurthe et Moselle township of 2,000 inhabitants where Sister Julie saved wounded French soldiers by bravely confronting the Germans, who sacked the town, shot 136 civilians and burned everything except a little group of ten houses surrounding that which sheltered Sister Julie's wounded.

After describing, from information furnished by survivors, how "the German soldiers wept, lamenting the brutality of the orders they dared not disobey," the correspondent tells of his visit to Sister Julie, whom he found cutting clothes for refugee children out of German overcoats.

"The stuff serves a useful purpose, after all," she said, as she shaped a tiny pair of trousers.

"The best of all," says the correspondent, recounting his conversation with her, "was her reply when I said that our troops would repay the Germans with interest. She answered: 'I pray we may never do what they have done here.'"


Weber and Heilbroner Spring Hat Offering

The Weber and Heilbroner Spring hats—dependable blossoms of fashion—are in hand in full variety. They are the hats of the hour—$3, $4 and $5.

* *

The old-style Alpine crease and the "telescope" fold have had their day in New York.

* *

It is now the semi-telescope fold, in the crown — adopted for Weber and Heilbroner soft hats for Spring, because New York men are creasing their hats that way.

* *

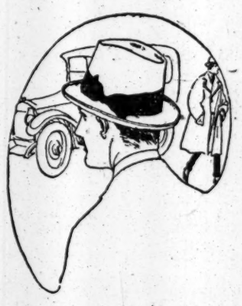
Only a slight droop to the brim, different from last year — finished with an English box curl.

* *

Colors which were developed to harmonize with the fashionable Spring shades in clothes and haberdashery.

* *

A stiff hat with a slightly tapered crown and a new "neutral" brim, neither flat nor round—the same character of smartness as the soft roll English coat and the full cut walking glove.



Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 150 Nassau, 58 Nassau, 42d and Fifth Ave., 27 New



Attorneys

find that we can co-operate with them—save time for them—add certainty to their directions—leave them free to attend to more clients.

The Trust Department of our Company practically becomes a working branch of their offices. We do the detail work for which we are so well equipped with facilities and a many-sided experience. Another thing, we are located right in the midst of lawyers who appreciate the convenience of having their "trust department" near at hand.

*We have a Booklet which details our various Trust Department services. Shall be glad to send it to any lawyer upon request.*

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Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
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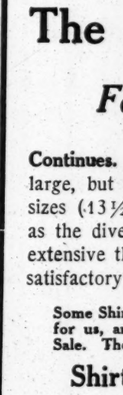
49 Wall Street





MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

AIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea, thin, premature gray hair and their treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Transl. and ed. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 illus. In press. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 43 St. & 6 Av.



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

*Today a Special Offering of*

Men's Suits at $20.00

*Reduced from $38, $35, $30 and $28*

**Every Sack Suit** in our stock that has been marked at one of the above prices is reduced to $20.00. Every suit is a product of the Saks tailoring organization and was made for the current season. Styles are therefore the latest. Colorings, patterns and cloths in comprehensive assortment. Plain blacks and blues are included. Have you noticed that most stores *exclude* plain black and blue suits when they hold a reduction sale?

Styles for young, middle-aged and older men; new features somewhat out of ordinary; semi-conservative and quite conservative styles.

**A small charge for alterations.**

Fifth Floor

The Sale of Men's Shirts

*Famous* GOTHAM *Make*

**Continues.** The selling on Saturday and yesterday was very large, but the quantity was great, and the assortment of sizes (13½ to 18) and sleeve lengths (33 to 36) as well as the diversity of colorings, patterns and fabrics was so extensive that those who come today will find thoroughly satisfactory provision for making selections.

**Some Shirts made by two of the best American manufacturers for us, and bearing our own label, have been added to the Sale. The values are extraordinary.**

**Shirts at 95c** *Regular Prices $1.50 & $2.00*

**Shirts at $1.35** *Regular Prices $2.50 to $3.50*

**Pure Silk Shirts** *(Regular Prices $5 to $6)* **at $3.85**

(Neck sizes 14 to 18, sleeve lengths 33 to 35.)

Main floor

AN EXPLANATION

Due entirely to a misunderstanding, and quite inadvertently, we have been guilty of a misstatement in our recent advertising of the Sale of Gotham Shirts. The Gotham factory has not retired and does not contemplate retiring from business, but Messrs. Tim & Co., the parent concern and majority owner of the Gotham Co., will retire. They found it desirable to liquidate their stock of Shirts, we bought them as explained and are selling them at one-third to one-half less than regular Gotham prices.

*Clearance Sale of*

Men's High Shoes, $1.95

*Just 292 Pairs*

—and—

Men's Low Shoes, $1.95

*490 Pairs*

For today, discontinued lines, oddments in incomplete size-ranges from other lines.

**Every pair of shoes in this sale has been priced at $4.00 throughout the season.**

A width, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 9 and 10.
B width, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 10½ and 11.
C width, 6, 6½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, and 11.
D width, 6, 10, 10½, and 11.
E width, 10, 10½, and 11.

**Gun metal, tan Russia calf, patent colt skin and vici kid.**

¶ None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Fifth Floor

# NONE BUT CHARITY BREAD IN BELGIUM

### Rockefeller Report Shows Grain All Gone and 1,400,000 Persons Wholly Destitute.

### $2,000,000 A MONTH NEEDED

### Commission Makes Largest Week's Shipments—Surgeon for Red Cross Hospital.

The second installment of the report of the commission sent to Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation, dealing with conditions in Belgium, was given out at the offices of the foundation, 61 Broadway, yesterday. The report among other things said it was necessary to supply bread to the entire Belgian population, but added that at the time the report was written 80 per cent. of the Belgians were still able to pay for it. Of the remaining 20 per cent. of the population 1,400,000 were wholly destitute, the commission said, and it was necessary to supply them with everything.

Combining the surveys of both the industrial and agricultural communities, the Chairman of the Belgian National Committee estimates that about $3,000,000 per month is needed.

Of this sum the communes have undertaken to provide one-third of the funds required to supply the needs of their own dependent population. The other two-thirds must be raised outside the communes.

This means that friends of Belgium in foreign countries must supply $2,000,000 per month.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $2,320.55 yesterday and now totals $923,676.53. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's subscribers, who gave $10 or more, were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Missions | $225 | N. Y. Puisiter | $10 |
| Miss J. Dawson | 200 | Mrs. E. W. Hall | 10 |
| Kent, Konn | 150 | Dr. S. A. Knopp | 10 |
| J. J. Riker | 100 | Mabel G. Kingsbury | 10 |
| W. F. Willcox | 100 | C. M. Dutcher | 25 |
| Codington, La., entertainment | 68 | O. Pattison | 10 |
| Freeport, Ill., (col.) | 125 | Mrs. T. Clarke | 10 |
| Guantanamo & W. R. R. Co. | 115 | Mrs. M. Leon | 10 |
| Anon. | 50 | John Stone | 10 |
| F. Rutherford | 50 | B. H. Ripton | 10 |
| Geo. M. Grant | 50 | H. Mathan | 10 |
| Anna L. Pierson | 15 | Mrs. A. Mathan | 10 |
| E. Beadel | 25 | E. L. Williams | 10 |
| Miss E. H. Graves | 25 | W. W. Hammond | 10 |
| A. P. W. Kinnan | 10 | Anon. | 15 |
| Kitty Wickes | 10 | Baptist Ch., Montclair | 25 |
| T. W. Hollyday | 10 | Annie S. Hazeldine | 10 |
| Genevieve T. Norton | 12 | Ferron, Utah | 5 |
| Beatrice and Dorothy Doster | 40 | S. Mrs. W. H. Scoville, (col.) | 14 |
| C. M. Stapleton | 10 | A. O. Weill | 22 |
| Ladies' Aid. Euchee, Tenn. | 10 | Robinson & McAllister | 10 |
| Mrs. C. J. Govern | 25 | Russell, Penn., W. C. T. U. | 21 |
| Lillian Kellett | 15 | M. L. King | 10 |
| De W. H. Sherman | 10 | Northrup & Gordon, W. col. | 20 |
| Mrs. J. F. Woodruff | 15 | Ruth H. Boucicault | 10 |
| H. B. Shonk | 25 | A. A. Spadone | 10 |
| E. T. Sherman | 25 | St. Paul's Ch., Englewood | 10 |
| W. P. Todd | 25 | St. Matthew's Ch., Hillsboro, N. C. | 12 |
| A. E. Lamb | 20 | Mr. Knowles | 10 |
| J. Baldwin | 10 | A. E. Williams | 10 |
| Mary C. Nebelacker | 10 | | |

#### Goes to Red Cross Hospital.

Dr. Earl B. Downer of Lansing, Mich., will sail for Servia to join the American Red Cross on the Cretic this morning. For five years Dr. Downer has been an instructor in clinical surgery in Ohio State University. On the French liner Niagara, which sailed for Havre last Saturday, the Red Cross shipped 1,285 pounds of chloroform.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross totaled $598.51. The fund is now $458,053.21. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Dernburg | $527 | Frances W. Blackwell | $10 |
| Staats-Zeitung | 25 | Mrs. T. Atkinson | 10 |
| Bradford S. S. Union | 12 | | |

#### For French Women and Children

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street now amounts to $58,231.34 of which $127 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. James Parker | $50 | Mrs. L. B. Goff, | |
| Miss Louise Sands | 50 | Pawtucket | $25 |

#### Mercy Committee Fund.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $118,804.92. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. H. Greman, Ithaca, N. Y. | $10 |
| Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan | 25 |
| Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee | 50 |
| Flint Vehicle Factories' Benefit Association, Flint, Mich. | 20 |

#### La Fayette Fund.

Contributions from out of town received yesterday by the La Fayette Comfort Kit Fund were in the neighborhood of $2,500. Included in this were gifts from George Eastman, Rochester; $400 from the Boston Committee, $178 from Cuba, and $275 from the wives of the Y. M. C. A. professors and members of the Russian colony in Springfield, Mass.

#### Van Dyke Transmits America's Gift.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, today turned over $5,000 to The Netherlands Red Cross Society on behalf of the American Red Cross. The cash was received by Prince Henry of Wied, the President of the Dutch Red Cross.

## DUTCH ARMY WELL TRAINED.

### Constantly on Duty Guarding Neutrality—Mastiffs Draw Guns.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—The armed forces of the Netherlands have never been in such excellent condition as at present, after six months' training for defense of Dutch neutrality against infraction at any point. Besides the frontier guards and the troops forming the garrisons of the fortresses, which serve as supports to the systematic and extensive inundation scheme, there is a field army of five divisions, or about 100,000 men, scattered in strategic positions all over the country ready to concentrate at any point within a few hours.

The troops are kept constantly at exercise, and their organization, which is carried out to a great extent according to German ideas, is effective. From sunrise to sundown daily cavalry, infantry, artillery and engineers, as well as the various auxiliary services, manoeuvre on the broad, flat plains, generally over reclaimed land near the seashore.

One of the adjuncts of the Dutch Army is composed of sections of machine guns drawn by mastiffs. The dogs display extraordinary intelligence in their work.

The field artillerymen of the Dutch Army appear to be excellent gunners and work like veterans at their pieces, all of which are from Krupp's works. As to the cavalry, they are well mounted and display considerable dash, while the infantry are good marchers and riflemen as well as being well drilled.

## GET MORE FOR FOODSTUFFS.

### American Farmer Is Profiting by Shortage in Europe.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An idea of the extent to which the American farmer is profiting by the shortage of food in Europe is contained in a bulletin issued today by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for the principal crops increased 11.2 per cent. during January, 1915, whereas in the last seven years the price level has increased during January about 2.1 per cent.

The index figure of crop prices on Feb. 1 was 6.4 per cent. higher than a year ago, and 24.8 per cent. higher than two years ago. The average price received by producers for their wheat in January was $1.30 a bushel, as against 82 cents a year ago.

# OTTAWA AGAIN DARK IN FEAR OF AIR RAID

### People Do Not Believe Toy Balloons Caused Scare and Demand a Search on This Side

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Parliament buildings are again in darkness tonight. Blinds are drawn to prevent the light from within revealing their position to any hostile airman who may decide to make an attack upon the Capitol.

Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General, is also in darkness, and there is no light to show the position of the Royal Mint.

The light upon the tower of the Parliament buildings, which has shone when the House is in session ever since Confederation, is out tonight for the first time.

The militia authorities have been in communication with Washington, and the most thorough inquiry has been set on foot to discover the base from which aeroplanes are supposed to have started for Canada.

The militia and police place no confidence in the stories emanating from American cities along the St. Lawrence that youngsters sent up fire balloons and that these were the cause of the scare.

Morristown and Syracuse dispatches to Ottawa in particular say that the fire balloons were sent up from those towns. This reduces the story to an absurdity, according to the view here. The aeroplanes traveled toward the northeast, the wind, according to the Dominion Observatory here, was blowing from the east and fire balloons would have been carried west. With the wind in this direction it was impossible for fire balloons to have passed over Brockville or travel to the northeast.

Sir Robert Borden in the House today made the following statement in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Last night at 9 o'clock I was called up on the telephone by the Mayor of Brockville, who told me that three aeroplanes had been seen to cross the St. Lawrence River from the United States. He said that they had been seen to pass over Brockville, and that one of them had turned a powerful searchlight upon Brockville, which had strongly illuminated the streets for some minutes, and added that the aircraft had proceeded northeast in the direction of Ottawa. I at once gave the information to the military authorities."

There is a considerable force of militia in the city at present who are in training to go to Europe. Some of the best marksmen are on duty tonight with orders to fire upon any air craft which may appear.

Orders have been issued to the guards along the Canadian border to keep a sharp lookout for airships and fire upon any that show themselves.

## MANILA REGIMENTS PLEAD.

### Participants in Seditionary Outbreak to be Tried Next Month.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Eight of the men who were arrested charged with participation in the abortive uprising in the suburbs of Manila on the night of Dec. 23 were arraigned today and pleaded not guilty. Their trials will occur in March.

There was disorder in a number of Manila suburbs on the night of Dec. 23. The chief seat of trouble was at Navetas. The police and military were prepared, and the outbreak quickly was suppressed. Many arrests were made. Artemio Ricarte, who was banished from the islands by Governor General Forbes, is said to have returned and to have been the leader of the seditionists.

# PLOT TO GRAB LAND WORTH $400,000,000

### Saxe Says Up-State Municipalities May Get Erie Canal Land "for a Song."

### 80% BELONGS TO NEW YORK

### Ex-Senator Tells City Club Glynn Frustrated Plan — Constitutional Revision Talk.

Ex-State Senator John Godfrey Saxe, who was Gov. Glynn's counsel, sounded a warning in a speech before the City Club last night that, unless voters in this city "waked up" and urged their representatives in Albany to prevent it, State land in Upper New York worth $400,000,000 might be given to up-State cities for a song. The land Mr. Saxe referred to is the site of the old Erie Canal, which soon will have been replaced by the new barge canal.

"I don't believe five persons in New York City know anything about the most important matter of which I am going to speak now," said Mr. Saxe in introducing the subject, which was a digression from his discussion of possible changes in the New York Constitution. "There has been little or nothing said of the subject in New York City, and the efforts on the part of up-State cities have been made quietly.

#### Land Worth $400,000,000.

"The new barge canal will be in operation within a year or two. Few New York City men have even an idea of the value of the land over which the old canal ran. Its value, if the State would sell the land and devote the money to paying bills which the taxpayers now must pay, is between $200,000,000 and $500,000,000, and probably $400,000,000 would be a fair estimate. The land runs through some of the most valuable real estate sections of the largest up-State cities, especially in Syracuse.

"New York City should be interested in the subject for this reason if no other: This city has an 80 per cent. interest in the land, for this city pays 80 per cent. of the taxes of the State.

"Last year the effort to grab this valuable land was carried on very quietly. Gov. Glynn was asked to allow the Canal Board to present it to the cities along its course 'for a consideration.' When the proposition was brought to his attention there was present a flood of representatives of Boards of Trade, civic organizations, and organizations of every other kind from the cities most interested in receiving the land for a song—Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and others. Not a single opponent to the measure put in a word, but Gov. Glynn declined to authorize the gift.

#### New Danger of Grab.

"Unless some action is taken to arouse sentiment against the measure the up-State partisans of the present Governor are going to exert a tremendous influence this year to have him sign it, and unless action is taken there is a chance that it will slip by this year."

In referring to the special advantage Syracuse would obtain by getting the land for a nominal consideration, Mr. Saxe mentioned that railroad tracks ran right through the streets of the city. It would be worth a great amount of money to Syracuse, he said, to be able to get the old canal site in that region for the railroad tracks. He suggested that it would be just to sell the site to the cities along it for a reasonable amount of money, but warned that the movement got under way last year by the up-State organization was "to get the land for a song."

Mr. Saxe, who is one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, said he had formed no definite opinions on what changes ought to be made, but that he was inclined to favor a four years' term for Senators and a two years' term for Assemblymen. An injustice was done New York City, he declared, by that part of the old Constitution which prevented any one county from electing more than one-third of the legislators, and any two counties from electing more than one-half, in spite of the fact that another clause of the Constitution stated that the districts should be so apportioned that there would be approximately the same number of voters in each.

#### Lawmakers' Salaries Too Low.

The speaker said this defect could not be remedied this year, stating that the up-State majority probably would stick to the old system. He also referred to the salaries of legislators, saying that the men elected to office now served the State at a loss.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University spoke on that phase of the Constitution which deals with the Governorship, and was emphatic in his declaration that more power should be given the Governor of New York when the Constitutional Convention assembles in April.

"The people of New York clearly want an efficient, businesslike administration, one that is safe and sane," Prof. Jenks said. "Under these circumstances, it would probably prove practicable as well as wise to follow to a certain degree the example of business in determining the function of an Executive. We should not have an organization in which the Governor can be opposed by the Attorney General or the head of the Department of Public Works, or any other department head.

"Efficiency demands harmonious action in working together upon a State policy. At present many of the Governor's assistants are elected like himself. He can only differ with them, he cannot remove them. Sometimes we have had a unified policy of a party directed by a man not an office holder, but simply a party leader. It would be better for the State, as well as better in the eyes of foreign observers, to have the real leader the Governor. A Governorship with power could be more attractive to the best type of men.

#### Powers of the Governor.

"If these principles are to be followed out apparently the best means would be to have the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected by the people, with the power given to the Governor to appoint his fellow executive officers, who should form his cabinet of advisers. His power would be strengthened and the general welfare of the State would be furthered if this power of appointment should not need the approval of the Senate and if, with the power of appointment, were also associated the power of removal."

Prof. Jenks mentioned that this would be fashioning the State Government on the lines of the National Government and said that another way in which the Governor's power should be increased was to authorize him to introduce bills into Legislatures himself, without acting through friendly legislators.

The Governor should address the Legislature himself on such measures, Prof. Jenks contended, and the term of the Governor should be increased to four years to allow him time to establish a policy for his party. Unless the term were made longer than four years, there would be no reason to give the right of recall to the electorate. The speaker approved the retention of the present provisions regarding the Governor's veto power, and said that the proposed referendum to voters on the Governor's demand of bills passed by the Legislature probably would be unwise, is it was not probable that enough voters would go to the polls on such occasions to indicate the real public opinion. The retention of the veto covered this point, Prof. Jenks thought.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research and former Director of the National Commission on Economy and Efficiency, spoke on the State administration phase of the Constitution. The present form of administration was too unbusinesslike, he said, adding, "The Government is about as well organized for doing business as a society belle."

Last night's dinner and meeting were the first of a series of four dinner discussions of constitutional revision to be held by the City Club.

## CANAL BILL INTRODUCED.

### Republican Measure Is Offered by Senator J. H. Walters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A bill Gov. Glynn vetoed last year gave municipalities the right to acquire abandoned canal lands at less than the appraised value. A Republican organization measure on the subject was introduced tonight by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse.

The Walters bill provides that any part of the old barge canal for which the improved canal furnishes a substitute shall no longer be necessary and the State Engineer and State Superintendent of Public Works shall so certify to the Canal Board. The Canal Board, which is composed of all the elective State officials, except the Governor, by the affirmative votes of at fewest three members in addition to the votes of the State Engineer and State Superintendent of Public Works may then authorize appraisal and sale of such lands.

The appraisal must be made by a committee of the Canal Board "or such other method as the board may determine." The Commissioners of the Land Office may sell such lands situated within the corporate limits of municipalities to such municipalities at the appraised value or "on such terms as may seem advantageous to the State."

The bill also contains a provision which would let a city or village acquire such abandoned canal lands within its corporate limits and turn it over to a public service corporation. Lands not acquired by or situated in municipalities must be sold at auction to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value.

## SERB PRINCE IN LONDON.

### Has Photographs to Support Charges of Atrocities Against Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The Daily News says that Prince Alexine Karageorgevitch of Servia has arrived in London with an extraordinary collection of relics and photographs from the Servian battlefields, which are to be exhibited here. The show in a conclusive way will prove the violence of the efforts in which his gallant countrymen have been engaged.

The Daily News representative, in a conversation with the Prince yesterday, was informed that Servia was prepared for the Austrians from whichever they approach the frontier, though at the same time the Servians were at war with Albania. The Prince was very modest concerning his country's achievements, but the simple relation of facts is sufficient to show how his land suffered.

"We have been fighting literally for our national existence for centuries. Our struggle with the invaders from the Orient is historic, but for the last three years, with Turks, Bulgarians, Albanians, and now with the Teutonic powers, we have been engaged in wars which I think would have exhausted a less spirited people.

"At any other time than this, for instance, the iniquities of the Austrians' five days' advance in to my country, when we were short of ammunition, would have filled the civilized world with horror. The Austrian soldiery must have been insane [the Prince showed photographs which fully confirmed this.] We lost 5,000 women and children during that advance, and the photographs show you how; but we rallied and thoroughly routed them.

"You will understand, therefore, that Servia needs the attention and sympathy of the great peoples of the West."

## NEW BIG GUN RECORD.

### Ruf of the Texas Made Eight Straight Hits at Moving Target.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BEACON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—For making a new record with big guns, William Ruf, gun pointer on the battleship Texas, will get an increase in pay, $20 in gold, and the privilege of wearing E on his sleeve.

At the recent battleship target practice off the Virginia Capes Ruf made eight straight hits with a 14-inch gun, hitting a moving target twelve miles off.

## PORTS BARRED TO TEUTONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The British Government has taken steps to guard against the Germans obtaining or transmitting intelligence from British naval ports around the world. To prevent this, according to information conveyed to the State Department today by the British Ambassador, the British Government has decided that enemy subjects, whether crew or passengers, entering certain naval ports in British colonies or dependencies, will in the future be liable to removal and detention.

# BRITAIN AND ITALY ASK ABOUT MEXICO

### These Countries Much Concerned Over Grave Conditions Reported in the Capital.

### SPREAD OF DISEASE FEARED

### Diplomats Get Permission to Withdraw if They Wish—New Agent Goes to See Villa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Conditions in Mexico City are becoming deplorable, according to official information received in Washington. Money is scarce, foodstuffs are scarcer, poverty threatens many of the residents, sanitary conditions are bad, and the water supply has been cut off by the Zapatistas. Fears are entertained that conditions may lead to pestilence and disease.

Two European Ambassadors, the British and Italian, called at the State Department today to inquire about Mexico. They indicated that their Governments were very anxious about conditions in the capital. All the diplomatic representatives there have received authority to leave if they wish.

Carranza has been endeavoring to have the Diplomatic Corps move from the capital to Vera Cruz, and this they refused to do. Should Carranza insist upon this course, the diplomats in Mexico City will probably leave the country in a body.

Secretary Bryan today received a message from Mexico City which said:

"It was officially announced on Feb. 13 that evacuation is not contemplated. Political conditions are much the same as heretofore reported. The Zapatistas are still in possession of some of the suburbs. Flour is practically unobtainable. People are eating bread made of cornmeal and bran. Corn is scarce and high."

Secretary Bryan asserted today that he had no information, official or otherwise, confirming the press reports that Spain had or would appeal to other powers for joint action in Mexico. Señor Riaño, the Spanish Minister to the United States, also said he had no dispatches from his Government confirming that report. The report is not taken seriously in Washington. A prominent diplomat said tonight he did not take the report seriously.

He thought it would be impossible to persuade any of the powers to participate in any such joint action in Mexico, first, because they were too busily engaged with the war in Europe, and because they would not embark on such a plan unless the United States took the lead or asked for joint action, and it was not thought among members of the Washington Diplomatic Corps that the Washington Government was considering any such request.

Eliseo Arredondo, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist agency here, tonight issued a supplementary statement dealing with his announcement of last night that Carranza had ordered his military leaders not to deal with confidential agents of foreign nations. In tonight's announcement Señor Arredondo states that the Carranza circular respecting confidential agents has been misconstrued, explaining that Carranza does not attempt by this action to oblige foreign Governments to recognize him, nor does he think that recognition of his Government might be implied through direct diplomatic dealings with him. The Arredondo statement explains that "the only thing Carranza seeks is to avoid representatives of foreign nations dealing directly with military commanders who are under his authority, because of such inconveniences as might result from this practice."

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Feb. 15.—Duval West, recently appointed personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, arrived here tonight on his way to hold a conference with Gen. Villa at or near Aguascalientes and appeal to the commander to use his influence to bring about peace in Mexico.

Mr. West came here from San Antonio and expects to leave tomorrow for the south. He announced tonight that he had been instructed by the President to hold a conference with Villa at once.

## OUR "SALE TO DEATH."

### German Cartoon Depicts Uncle Sam Exchanging Scythes for Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The comic journal Simplicissimus of Münich publishes cartoons showing Uncle Sam handing to Death a bundle of scythes in exchange for a bag of gold and saying:

"Well, Mr. Death, don't think for a moment that I wish only to make money. I sell you these things only because they will bring peace to the world."

# MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS IN ROME

### Low-Lying Environs of City Inundated — Worst Is Believed Over.

### FAMED BUILDINGS MENACED

### Soldiers in Boats Take Food to Victims of the Flood Imprisoned in Upper Floors of Homes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Italy has been facing a new peril. Late yesterday the flood situation, which had become increasingly serious, reached an acute stage.

The people of this city drew a breath of relief when they awoke this morning and found that the sun was shining brightly. The sunshine continued all day. There were some heavy clouds tonight, which make tomorrow's situation doubtful. It is hoped, however, that the worst is over.

The damage has been very great, especially in the low-lying environs of Rome, where the inhabitants were dependent for food today on supplies sent to them in boats by the Government or by private charity.

The scene in Rome itself was unique. The higher parts of the city were not flooded, but the Pantheon, the Temple of Vesta, and other famous buildings, including the large Basilica of St. Paul's, were surrounded by water.

The Bridge of St. Angelo was closed to traffic, as, if the flood had risen a few inches more, as it did in 1598, the parapet would have been carried away.

Many thousands of persons were attracted by the spectacle afforded by the flooded section. The street boys had a splendid time playing at "being in Venice."

ROME, Feb. 15.—In various parts of Italy rivers are out of their banks as a result of heavy rainstorms, which have continued for several days. In the lowlying quarters the people have been driven from their homes or are prisoners in the upper stories.

Troops have been sent to aid in rescue work and to provide food to sufferers cut off from supplies.

In Rome the River Tiber today rose to a maximum height of 57 feet, the flood increasing early in the day at the rate of 2 inches an hour.

The Leonine City, as the Vatican quarter of Rome is called, is in the lower part of the city, and this section is generally flooded. Early this afternoon the flood waters in the streets around St. Peter's rose to a height of four feet and eleven inches. Several walls collapsed, but without serious consequences. The flood did not reach the Apostolic Palace or St. Peter's.

Pope Benedict instructed all the parish priests to display the greatest energy in aiding their distressed parishioners. The Pope himself spent a good deal of his time in watching the waters in the quarter just below the Apostolic Palace.

Two hundred patients in the hospital of Santo Spirito, near the Vatican, were removed to the upper floors of the building because of the flood.

Many houses in the immediate neighborhood of St. Peter's had from three to four feet of water in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were obliged to remove their possessions to the upper floors.

At several street crossings aroung the Vatican soldiers built temporary wooden bridges. These, with the passing of boats up and down the flooded thoroughfares, completed the impression today that a section of Venice had been transferred to Rome.

Many Romans congratulate themselves on the protection afforded by the magnificent embankment, which is one of the great works that the city owes to modern Italy.

The embankment near the Military College, which was still in course of construction, collapsed this afternoon, and there was anxiety concerning the embankment on the right side of the Tiber, near the famous St. Angelo Bridge, which showed several cracks.

Serious damage was discovered in the Risorgimento Bridge, and all traffic over the structure has been forbidden.

Great anxiety was felt today for the St. Angelo Bridge, erected by Emperor Hadrian. The water rose over the pillars of the bridge, troops, engineers, and firemen were at the scene doing what was possible to check the peril.

The great staircase of 300 steps leading from the Trastevere Station to the Monteverde section, a hilly quarter of the city, threatened to collapse this afternoon because of undermining due to the waters.

Information from the upper reaches of the Tiber tonight indicated a further rise in the flood water of a few inches, after which, unless there should be more rain, the waters will undoubtedly begin to go down.

King Victor Emmanuel visited the flooded district today and gave instructions that the needs of those suffering from want of food be supplied. He also motored out to the country districts, where many persons had taken refuge on the roofs of their homes.

Many cattle have been drowned, but up to the present there has been no report of the loss of human lives.

The authorities have closed the road from Rome to the sea, in which there are several deposits of carbide and lime. Some of these, through infiltration from the flooded Tiber, have already exploded and caused nearby buildings to collapse. Fortunately there were no victims, as the people, foreseeing danger, had fled.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DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS


# SHIP BILL WINS IN HOUSE CAUCUS

Continued from Page 1.

bate the measure for caucus action. This course was adopted.

#### Opposed by Fitzgerald.

Debate under the five-minute rule proceeded, with almost everybody wanting to speak. Representative Fitzgerald of New York led the discussion under this procedure. He said he was unalterably opposed to Government ownership.

In his speech Representative Fitzgerald intimated that he would not be bound by the action of the caucus if it should approve the bill. Several others did likewise, among them Representatives Heflin of Alabama, Saunders of Virginia, and Decker of Missouri.

An amendment offered by Representative Bartlett of Georgia to permit ships purchased under the bill to engage in coastwise as well as foreign traffic was voted down, 88 to 44.

## TWO-EDGED INQUIRY VOTED.

### Senate Will Investigate McAdoo and Trust on Ship Bill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate today ordered a sweeping investigation into influences at work for and against the Ship Purchase bill. The movement started with a resolution introduced last week by Mr. Burton of Ohio, a conservative Republican, intended to bring out that certain American corporations, closely affiliated with an officer or officers of the American Government, were seeking to promote the sale of belligerent ships now in American ports.

That phase of Mr. Burton's resolution was accepted by the Democrats, but they added to it a section to bring out what efforts, if any, the ship trust had made to obstruct the passage of the bill and to inquire whether any Senator was a stockholder or a bondholder of the American Fruit Company or any other ship-owning company that might be subjected to the competition of the ships to be acquired by the Government under the pending bill.

Though Mr. Burton denied it on the floor today, the general impression was that his resolution was directed against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. Mr. McAdoo took the same view and today wrote Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who is handling the bill in the Senate, that he was having the information sought by Mr. Burton prepared and would send it to the Senate without the adoption of the resolution. Since the adoption of the resolution Mr. McAdoo has let it be known that he is ready and willing to testify at an early date.

#### Warburg Issues a Statement.

Several days ago Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, in opposing the bill, made a casual reference to the fact that Felix Warburg, a Director of the Hamburg-American Line, many of whose ships are now lying idle in American ports, was a brother of Paul M. Warburg, a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Lodge did not seem to consider the relationship significant and mentioned it, he explained, merely to show that the charge of Mr. Reed of Missouri that the ship trust was behind the opposition to the bill could be made to cut both ways. But Paul M. Warburg is indignant at the reference to himself and today issued this statement:

When I became a member of the Federal Reserve Board I declared publicly that I thought it essential that incumbents of this office should be free from all outside affiliations, business or otherwise, so as to be free from any suspicion of bias or partisanship. I have scrupulously adhered to this policy since I came to Washington. I have not taken part in or been advised of any business negotiations, except those like the "gold pool" and the "cotton pool," with which I had to deal as a member of this board. I have never discussed with Secretary McAdoo nor any member of the Administration or Congress, directly or indirectly, the purchase or sale of the ships of the Hamburg-American Line or any other line. As a matter of fact, I have conscientiously avoided all political discussions, and there is not a living soul in the United States to whom I ever said a word favoring the Ship Purchase bill.

As far as I am personally concerned, I would not dignify by a denial these allegations, but, as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, I feel it my duty to protest against any such unwarranted attempt to draw any member of this board into the arena of political or partisan controversy.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Walsh of Montana as Chairman of the select committee, with Mr. Simmons of North Carolina and Mr. Reed of Missouri as his Democratic colleagues, and with Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts and Mr. Burton of Ohio as the Republican members.

Most of today's session of the Senate was devoted to the filibuster against the motion of Mr. Reed of Missouri to provide a special cloture for the Ship Purchase bill by ordering a vote on it not later than 5 P. M. on Feb. 19. To that modification of the rules Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican supporting the bill, had offered a substitute providing a general cloture rule limiting filibustering speeches to three hours. The minority floor leader, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, on Saturday moved to refer the Reed resolution to a committee, and this morning Mr. Reed moved to table Mr. Gallinger's motion and all pending amendments.

That precipitated a long parliamentary tussle, in which the Vice President's ruling that the motion to table was in order was subjected to an appeal by Mr. Lodge. The vote resulted in a tie, 45 to 45, and the chair pronounced his ruling sustained. Mr. Lodge pointed out, however, that, as the sustaining of the chair was the affirmative side of the question, a tie vote was not sufficient. Then, to the applause of the galleries and Democratic Senators, Mr. Marshall voted to sustain himself. The motion to table was then carried by the same narrow margin.

Mr. Norris at once presented his amendment as a separate substitute for the Reed resolution, and to this Mr. Cummins of Iowa, another progressive Republican, added a restriction that Senators bound by the action of a caucus or conference be not allowed to vote on a bill. The Democrats were reluctant to alienate Mr. Norris's support of the Ship Purchase bill by tabling his substitute amendment to the rules, but a motion to table Mr. Cummins's amendment was pending when the Senate went into executive session late this afternoon.

## SWEEPING KUHN-LOEB DENIAL.

### Firm Declares It Has Absolutely No Interest in Ship Bill.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. decided yesterday to take official notice of reports recently heard in Washington that the firm was particularly interested in the passage of the Ship Purchase bill. This statement was issued:

"It had not been our intention to take any notice of the statements made in connection with the Shipping bill now before Congress, but the mention of our name has become so persistent that we deem it proper to state specifically what is probably already generally known:

"1. Paul M. Warburg retired from our firm when he became a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and has since then had absolutely no direct or indirect connection with it.

"2. His brother, Max M. Warburg, who is a resident of Hamburg, Germany, and who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American Line, has never had any direct or indirect interest in our firm.

"3. We are private bankers and as such cannot receive Government deposits.

"4. We are not the bankers for the Hamburg-American Line, have never issued any securities for account of that company or done any business for it.

"5. We have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in the passage of the Shipping bill.

"6. We have never considered, nor has it ever been proposed to us to consider, acting as intermediaries in the sale to the United States Government or to others of ships now interned in this country."

The direct incentive for the denial was a statement made last week by Senator Townsend in the debate on the Ship bill that the firm had especial reasons for wishing the bill passed.

## BRYAN DEMANDS CLOTURE.

### Urges Need of New Senate Rule to Control Debate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15. — Secretary Bryan, who had spent two days here as the guest of Representative J. Charles Linthicum, before returning to Washington this afternoon said in an interview:

"The most important thing in our domestic affairs is the need for the adoption of a cloture rule in the Senate. The rules of the Senate which have been construed to allow unlimited debate are the last obstacle in the way of popular government at the National Capital. As long as the minority can defeat action by filibustering it is impossible for the people to carry out their will through legislation.

"The reactionary has sufficient advantage in the fact that it is only necessary for him to secure one of the three factors that enter into legislation. Those who desire legistation must control both houses and the President. Those who oppose can prevent legislation if they control either house or the President. If it is in the power of the minority to prevent legislation in the Senate we realize what an unfair advantage the Senate rules have given the minority.

"Cloture does not mean that there will be no chance for deliberation. It simply means that the majority will take responsibility for action instead of allowing the minority to take responsibility for failure to act. It may take some time to bring about a change in the rules, but the change seems to be near."

## WON'T PILOT COTTON SHIPS.

### Russia Declines to Take Chances with Mines in Baltic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Russia will not give pilotage for cotton ships through the mine fields at Libau, Reval, or Riga, according to a cablegram from American Ambassador Marye at Petrograd.

The only practical way for American cotton shipments to Russia, the Ambassador reported, appears to be either via Vladivostok or Norwegian ports, and thence overland to Russia.


HOTEL MAJESTIC

On Feb. 1 the proprietorship of this hotel passed to Copeland Townsend, who now operates it in conjunction with a corporation.

For banquets, weddings, and entertainments the Majestic offers the following advantages: More spacious and greater variety of banquet and dancing rooms; Fifth Ave. bus at door; lower taxi fares for west side guests; lower prices than downtown hotels of equal character.

As a home the advantages are so numerous that only a visit will reveal all of them. Transient guests entertained also. Come in some evening for dinner—supper dance in the grill.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size 42x 38½ | Plain Hem | 18c each | Hemstitched | 23c each |
| Size 45x 38½ | Plain Hem | 20c each | Hemstitched | 25c each |
| Size 50x 38½ | Plain Hem | 22c each | Hemstitched | 27c each |
| Size 54x 38½ | Plain Hem | 25c each | Hemstitched | 30c each |

SHEETS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size 63x 99 | Plain Hem | 68c each | Hemstitched | 80c each |
| Size 72x 99 | Plain Hem | 75c each | Hemstitched | 85c each |
| Size 72x108 | Plain Hem | 82c each | Hemstitched | 95c each |
| Size 81x 99 | Plain Hem | 82c each | Hemstitched | 95c each |
| Size 81x108 | Plain Hem | 90c each | Hemstitched | 1.00 each |
| Size 90x 99 | Plain Hem | 90c each | Hemstitched | 1.00 each |
| Size 90x108 | Plain Hem | 1.00 each | Hemstitched | 1.10 each |

Fine Comfortables at 1.75

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Made to our special order of Silkoline in attractive patterns—Floral designs or Persian effects. Full size; cotton filled.

Marseilles Bedspreads at 3.50

*Regularly sold for $4.50*

High grade, satin finish Marseilles Bedspreads—full size; hemmed ends.

Special Offering 250 Pairs

Fine White Wool Blankets

Double Bed Size—Pink or Blue Borders

*Of specially selected wool of superior quality and recommended for long service.*

At 6.25 Pair

3 pairs at 5.90 pr.; 6 prs. at 5.60 pr.

*The Regular price being $9.00 pair*

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# HOLDS NO IMMUNITY TO BREAD WITNESSES

### Referee for State Says if Inquiry Shows a Conspiracy Prosecutions Will Follow.

### MANY BAKERS SUMMONED

**Dealers Tell Mayor's Committee That Substitute for Flour Is Out of the Question.**

Ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum, who, as referee for the State, will start an inquiry today at the office of the State Attorney General, 299 Broadway, to determine whether the increased cost of wheat, flour, and bread is due to a criminal conspiracy in violation of State law, said last night that he proposes going to the very bottom of the situation, and if evidence of a combine is found, criminal prosecution will surely follow.

The question granting immunity to witnesses, he said, had not been settled, but he stated that if there are indications that a crime was committed, such witnesses would not be granted immunity. The Mayor's Committee, of which George W. Perkins is the Chairman, began its investigation yesterday and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, announced that Attorney General E. E. Woodbury has assigned a Deputy Attorney General to assist his bureau in bringing a test case against bakers who refuse to label their loaves with the net weight, as the State alleges they must do under the Brooks law.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, who will conduct the State inquiry, said he expects the investigation will go deep and that if there is any one criminally responsible for the present rise in prices the offenders will be prosecuted. The hearing will go into the bull campaign in the wheat market. Of the prominent men in the wheat trade who have been invited to testify, C. H. Camby, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, has telegraphed he will come whenever he is wanted.

Some of the witnesses will be Gerald Byrne of the J. B. Greenhut Company, W. Hirschel Collins of the General Baking Company, George E. Millspaugh of the Howe Baking Company, one of the largest baking companies that has not raised the price of a loaf of bread; William Muchenheim of the Hotel Astor; George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply; William Pechter, President of the East Side Master Bakers' Association; Hugo Fredericks of the Rockwell Company and President of the Wholesale Bakers' Association; Alfred Romer of the Shultz Bread Company; William Steinmetz, President of the Master Bakers' Association; J. B. Arthur of the Ward Baking Company, and former Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson.

The meeting between the bakers and the Mayor's Committee was an informal affair. Mr. Perkins explained that the committee wished expressions of opinion on the cost of breadmaking and whether a loaf could be sold at the present time for 5 cents with a fair margin of profit for the baker.

"Why have you raised the price of bread?" was the question Mr. Perkins asked W. H. Collins of the General Baking Company. He replied that bread had been raised because conditions made the increase an absolute necessity. Bread follows the price of flour, he asserted, and if flour goes higher bread goes higher. He thought the rise was due to the war and some speculation.

Mr. Perkins asked him if he knew of any specific case of speculation, and he replied that he did not. Mr. Collins said that the public had gotten the full benefit of the flour the bakers had on hand before prices advanced.

"The baker is the greatest sufferer," Mr. Collins said. "The public gets full value in a five-cent loaf of bread."

On the question of substitutes for flour Mr. Collins, like most of the bakers, believes that the public wants wheat flour bread and not a substitute. Potato flour is being used by the Germans, but it made the bread soggy if more than 20 per cent. were used, and with this amount it made but a slight effect in the price. One man, who said he was not a baker but had been interested in the milling business, read statistics in bread making. He argued that the only solution of the present condition was for housewives to do their own bread making. This did not arouse much enthusiasm among the bakers.

Commissioner Hartigan, who is Secretary of the Mayor's Committee, was not satisfied with the attendance. He told the Mayor that eighteen of the bakers who had been invited to the conference told him they would not be present. He said that in his opinion it was possible to sell bread at four cents and with a fair margin of profit.

Borough President Marks sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, as Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission, recommending that certain city properties be set aside for the purpose of selling bread.

## HIGH HONOR TO MRS. MENKEN

**Decoration Follows Portrayal of Persian Life at Entertainment.**

The Persian Government has bestowed on Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken the Golden Decoration of Learning, a distinction heretofore conferred on only three other Americans, and reserved for persons who have distinguished themselves in the realm of arts, sciences, or scholarship.

The decoration was granted to Mrs. Menken in recognition of the faithful detail with which she portrayed all features of Persian life and customs in a Persian entertainment given by her in New York last year, at which the then Persian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, and his wife were guests of honor. Mirza Ali Kuli Khan made a special report of the entertainment to his Government, and the decoration was bestowed upon Mrs. Menken in recognition of her study and work preparatory to staging the entertainment.

The other Americans who have received the Golden Decoration of Learning are Admiral Robert E. Peary, who attained the north pole; Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, who was formerly Miss Florence Breed of Boston, for services rendered by her in introducing American educational ideas in Persia, and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Regent of the University of California, for her work along educational lines.

## FAVORS A CROSSING LAW.

**Mayor's Committee Would Fine Those Who Halt Traffic Elsewhere.**

The Mayor's Central Committee on Street Traffic and Safety at its session at Police Headquarters yesterday indorsed the plan to forbid persons on foot to cross congested streets except at corners and at street crossings in the middle of long blocks. This plan was recommended by Police Inspector Myers and is in operation in Detroit and in European cities. Under the proposed regulation a person who crossed a street except at the street corner or designated crossing would be liable to arrest and a fine.

By lessening the necessity for a chauffeur to be constantly on guard for persons on foot in crowded thoroughfares his coolness and promptitude in an emergency were assured, it was explained.

The crossing in the middle of long blocks will be designated by painted lines, according to this plan. A policeman will be stationed at each crossing to regulate traffic as at street corners. Whether the regulation must be enacted by the Aldermen or by the Legislature was left for the Police Commissioner to decide.

## NEW SCHOOL FIRE RULES.

**Special Guards Must Be on Hand When Moving Pictures Are Shown.**

City Superintendent Maxwell has notified all Public School Principals and teachers in charge of social and recreation centres that they must conform to the fire prevention rules contained in the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Standards and approved by the Fire Commissioner with regard to moving-picture shows in public schools.

The school janitor or some other employe of the Board of Education must be present during the performance and another employe must be stationed at the switch which controls the main lights of the hall, under orders to throw on the lights immediately upon any indication of panic.

## O'LEARY GETS $6,000 JOB.

**Surrogate Cohalan's Secretary Is Made First Law Assistant.**

Arthur T. O'Leary, Secretary to Surrogate Cohalan, at $3,000 annually, resigned yesterday to become first law assistant to the Surrogates of New York County at a salary of $6,000 a year.

The latter position was left vacant by the appointment of Mr. O'Leary's predecessor, William Ray De Lane, to the chief clerkship of the Surrogates Court at $10,000 a year.

# ASK $160,000 MORE FOR UNEMPLOYED

### Mayor's Committee Wants All to Contribute Amount of a Day's Income.

### SAY NEED IS PRESSING

**I. W. W. Agitators Call Strike of 200 in East Side Relief Station —Others Take Their Places.**

Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment announced last night at the meeting of the committee in his office that he and his associates were convinced that the time had come to make an appeal to all citizens who can spare any cash, to send it to the Mayor's Committee for Relief Work. Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. was selected as Treasurer, and a request was made that all persons desiring to contribute send checks or cash to him at 23 Wall Street.

"The Mayor's committee has established relief workshops," said Chairman Gary, "and has proved that they are successful as a means of temporary relief. It does not hesitate to appeal to the general public for funds to broaden this relief work. The committee requests the support of every man and woman in New York City who can afford to give anything. It is suggested that as many people as can do so figure out their income for one day and give that sum to the relief fund."

Paul Kennaday, a member of the Mayor's Committee, brought to the meeting in Judge Gary's office a jobless man from the bread line. Kennaday asked that the man be allowed to tell his story—a heart rending one, according to some of those who heard it. It was said that the man's appeal, made in the terms of his own mental anguish as he sought each day to find a job, was responsible for the decision to issue an immediate call for funds to increase the fund of $140,000 already raised for workshops.

It is the hope of Chairman Gary and his associates to push the fund up to $300,000 within the next few days.

The committee received a report from Howard Bradstreet, a member from the lower east side, that the Madison House, of which he is head worker, was saided by I. W. W. members and others early yesterday morning. The men came, he said, several thousand strong, from the water front, from Rutgers Square, from the Municipal Lodging House, and from the Bowery missions. Most of them claimed they had been told that if they would apply to Mr. Bradstreet he would find them work. He registered as many as he could for the waiting list of the relief station at 198 Broome Street.

While Mr. Bradstreet was at the office of George W. Perkins, Treasurer of the sub-committee on emergency relief, the Broome Street Station was treated to an I. W. W. raid, followed by a walk-out on the part of the 200 workers engaged on the three upper floors in rolling bandages. The I. W. W. raiders had first obtained positions in the shop. It was said they had even worked one of their members in as foreman of the bandage-rolling shop on the second floor and had practiced "sabotage" by rolling dirt and filth up with the bandages so they would be of no use to the hospitals receiving them.

After the strike call, women of the east side branch of the Mayor's Committee tried to go up into the workrooms. They found the doors locked.

The locks were forced, and it was then learned that the plumbing had been cut just before that walk-out and that some of the I. W. W. "workers" had helped themselves to clothing from bundles sent there by the Bundle Day Committee.

The 200 strikers meantime marched to the I. W. W. headquarters in Fourth Street, where they were handed membership cards in the I. W. W. unemployed union. On the reverse side of the cards was printed the slogan: "Let the unemployed cease being a problem and become a menace." Many went away in disgust, and returned to the relief station only to find an I. W. W. picket line thrown around it.

The I. W. W. framed up a set of "demands" for a union wage of $2 per day, for pay for all time put in in waiting for a chance to roll bandages, the right to operate a "closed shop" in the bandage rolling establishment.

A new relief station was opened in the University Settlement, where there were proper facilities for doing clean work on the bandages, and a new draft of 100 workers from the waiting list was put to work there in the afternoon.

Appeals by the missionaries of various churches working at Ellis Island were made last night for $500 to aid in feeding the large number of unemployed who find shelter at Ellis Island each night. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, it was announced, would receive the contributions.

**Mortality of Infants Increases.**

A large increase in mortality of infants for the week of Feb. 7-13, in Manhattan and the Bronx, was reported by the Department of Health yesterday. There were 262 deaths among infants under one year old, a death record in excess of any corresponding period of the previous year. The health authorities attribute this to pneumonia and diarrhoeal disease.

## A SUFFRAGE HIT IN WALL ST.

**25-Cent Lunches Quickly Cornered by Hungry Crowd.**

When the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee threw open the doors of its new blue-white-and-gold luncheroom at 70 Wall Street yesterday noon, the rush of stenographers, brokers, lawyers, plain everyday millionaires and city officials and their wives was so great that the supply of 25-cent lunches—from soup to prunes—soon gave out. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, whose husband donated the room for "the cause," and the other suffragists had counted on a large and hungry crowd, but they got more than they bargained for.

Soup, tea, coffee, mutton, ham, mashed potatoes, spinach, buttered rolls, ice cream and prunes disappeared so rapidly that by the time Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor's wife, dropped in Mrs. Laidlaw wore a worried look. Only a slice of ham and a wedge of chocolate layer cake remained. Mrs. Laidlaw hastened to apologize, but Mrs. Mitchel would not hear of such a thing.

"It does not make a bit of difference," she said, balancing the tray they had just passed to her. "I'd eat anything for suffrage."

Women outnumbered the men, but the latter were by no means hard to find. They got their little trays and marched to the supply counter at one end of the room and back again to their tables without a murmur, but some men were a little shy about telling their names.

If any one was the lion of the party it was President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who told them he was going to vote for suffrage next Fall, and that they were sure to win, and many other nice things.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Suffrage Association, made a speech to give the luncheroom a formal send-off.

The Fire Comissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Theodore Rousseau, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mlle. Helen Losanwich of Servia, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Mrs. Joseph Ismay, Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood, and Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks were some of the guests.

The 25-cent luncheon will be served daily from 11:30 to 2 P. M. A suffragist speech is thrown in each day.

## ROYAL THANKS TO AMERICA.

**Letter to Mrs. Whitridge Says Queen Mary Admired Gifts.**

Mrs. F. W. Whitridge of the British-American War Relief Fund, has received a letter from Lady Sandhurst, wife of Baron Sandhurst, former Under Secretary of State for War and Governor of Bombay, telling of the appreciation expressed by Queen Mary of the gifts forwarded by American sympathizers with the British cause. The letter reads as follows:

The Queen came in yesterday to see your beautiful things. They were all spread out, and she took up and looked at each thing separately and really admired them tremendously. She was particularly pleased with the blankets, and begged me to express her real gratitude. She said how touched she was by the splendid help that the American ladies were giving. She said two or three times how really she admired the things. I took her a poster to Buckingham Palace, which was much admired, and she thought it so pretty, and it was so nice of Mr. Dana Gibson to have done it.

"And what a graceful sweet figure he has made," she said.

Another poster is in the most prominent position at Friary Court. Really, your things are so very good, and that is so delightful. I feel so proud of them and they are quite on show at Friary Court.

## FAMILY SAVED BY JURY GIFT.

**Sheriff Tells Panel Diners How He Used Part of Their Donation.**

When members of the three panels of Sheriff's jurors began to discuss their usual elaborate dinners last December Sheriff Grifenhagen suggested that favors be dispensed with and the price given to charity. So each panel gave Mr. Grifenhagen $1,500, but the favors were provided.

At the dinner of the third panel at the Hotel Biltmore last night Mr. Grifenhagen told of a family, a widowed mother, five children, and a grandfather, who were dispossessed, remained in the street one night, and then got shelter in a barn. That family, through the means provided by the jury panels, was restored to a happy home, the Sheriff said.

Charles J. Warner is the foreman of the third panel and Charles G. Hambidge presided at the dinner.

**Sanatorium Asks for Funds.**

Having received an offer of $16,000, provided the same amount is raised independently, the Sisters of Mercy, who conduct the Sanatorium Gabriels at Gabriels, N. Y., are appealing for funds. The institution is far sufferers from tuberculosis. The Sisters have succeeded in obtaining half of the amount required to secure the gift.

# MOVE IN SENATE FOR CITY INQUIRY

### Resolution Wants Finance Department Overhauled "for Benefit of Taxpayers."

### 'SPEEDY REPORT' DEMANDED

**Three Senators Prepared to Call for Investigation—Wagner Denounces Administration.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—After a denunciation of the New York City administration by Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of New York City finances was introduced in the Senate tonight. Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, a Republican member, who at present is sitting with the committee investigating the Public Service Commissions, appeared as sponsor for the resolution. At least three other members of the Upper House—Senators Ogden L. Mills of New York and Alfred J. Gilchrist and Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn—came into the Senate Chamber with similar resolutions in their pockets. They were forestalled by their Brooklyn colleague, But Senator Burlingame intimated after the session adjourned that his resolution nevertheless might be introduced in a day or two.

In other directions, both the Senate and Assembly manifested zeal for investigation at the sessions tonight. Senator William M. Bennett of New York introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the Legislature itself, with particular regard to the expenditure of its contingent fund. His action was not designed to add to his popularity, as was shown when, on a parliamentary motion, Senator Bennett found himself in a minority of one.

In the Assembly resolutions were introduced providing for an investigation of private charities, and of the Palisades Commission, the latter investigation to be conducted by the Controller and Attorney General.

The Lawson resolution provides for a legislative committee made up of four Senators and five Assemblymen "to investigate and examine into the Department of Finance of the City of New York and kindred departments, their functions and organization, with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, are advisable in the interests of the taxpayers."

The resolution provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the cost of the investigation and the committee is instructed to report to the Legislature "as speedily as possible." Provision, however, is made for sessions of the committee after the adjournment of the Legislature. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Prior to the introduction of the Lawson resolution Senator Wagner addressed the Senate for nearly an hour. He arraigned what he characterized as the "reckless extravagance" of the present city administration. A bill introduced by Senator Ogden L. Mills, providing for one more Deputy in the Police Department, which appeared on the third-reading calendar, was employed by Senator Wagner as a peg on which to hang his attack. Senator Mills expressed his willingness to put the bill aside, but that did not stop Mr. Wagner.

Senator Wagner told his colleagues that the funded debt of the city had grown since consolidation from $145,000,000 to $1,300,000,000.

"It has been said by the city officials that this increase is due to mandatory legislation inflicted on the city from Albany," the Senator continued. "This, as a matter of fact, is a lame excuse by officials who are seeking to dodge responsibility."

Senator Wagner said the city ought to abandon all thoughts of going on with its Brooklyn Terminal project, the project for the covering of the New York Central's tracks on the west side, the construction of its new Court House, and the creation of a civic centre.

A resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the purposes and administration of all societies or incorporations collecting money for charitable purposes was introduced tonight by Assemblyman Maier of Seneca Falls. The committee would be made up of five Assemblymen and three Senators, and would have power to investigate the acts of such bodies as the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Maier said that his idea was to curb the activities of organizations under whose administration "seventeen cents out of $2.50 reaches the poor person for whom the donor intended it."

The success of a movement started in the Assembly tonight will give the Republican administration complete dominance over the Palisades Park Commission, headed by George W. Perkins. Assemblyman Adler introduced a resolution asking for opinions from the Attorney General and the Controller as to the legality of all expenditures by the commission since Nov. 4, 1912. There was a bond issue in 1910 for the expenses of the commission of $2,500,000. The law provides that no bond issue shall be available for expenditures for more than two years. It then reverts to the State and requires a reappropriating act. The commission has been spending money from the original issue since 1910 without any action by the Legislature.

The Republican leaders assert that these expenditures have been illegal, and that all funds of the commission should be turned over to the Controller. The programme is then to pass a reappropriating act, in which the Legislature could dictate the purposes for which funds could be spent and in that way dominate the activities of the comseen a movement to prevent the commission.

Back of the resolution is seen a movement to prevent the commission from the acquisition of quarries in Rockland County, near the Village of Rockland Lake, to prevent defacement of the western shore of the Hudson.

## PANAMA MOB FIRED FIRST.

**Official Report Says Local Officials Aided in Restoring Order.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Garrison today made public an official cabled report from Panama concerning the fight that took place there yesterday between American soldiers and civilians who were fired upon by a Panama mob and policemen. The official version describes the situation as one attributed to the "carnival spirit entirely," and without display of animus by the soldiers. It says:

"Americans, both soldiers and civilians, fired on by Panama police and mob with Remington rifles with bayonets fixed with high-powered cartridges and pistols. Few soldiers took small .22-calibre target rifles from nearby gallery Tenderloin and fired few shots. Immediately disarmed by Lieut. Edgerly, who turned them over to the police.

"Panama national officials, as soon as they arrived, aided in every way, as well as local officials."

## SARAH BERNHARDT PLUCKY.

**Says Leg Is to be Amputated Monday, Then She Will Be Happy.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent has received the following telegram from Sarah Bernhardt:

"I am very well, cher Monsieur. I thank you for your inquiry. It is next Monday that the surgeon will amputate my leg, and after that I shall be quite happy again. Thank my dear friends, the English.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

## HOLT OPPOSES ARMAMENT.

**Says United States Should Be Ready to Urge Others to Disarm.**

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, speaking last night at the third mass meeting of the Collegiate Common Sense League of Columbia University, opposed an increase in the armament of the United States. He said, in part:

"When this great war is over all the nations in it except Japan will be exhausted. I know that there will never be any war between Japan and the United States unless we seek it, because, from my personal study of the Japanese situation, I have found that Japan wants to live on good terms with us. As the other nations will be exhausted and as Japan wants peace, why should we arm ourselves?

"Furthermore, the United States will take a leading part in the reconstruction after the war. The nations most likely to win the war have promised to take up the question of the limitation of armament; but, if we increase our armament, how can we go to Europe and tell the other nations not to arm themselves?"

Mr. Holt suggested as a means of obtaining international peace that at least four first-class powers form a league and maintain an armed force superior to that of the strongest nation outside the league. An invitation to all nations to enter the league should be kept open, Mr. Holt said, and as the number of nations not in the league decreased, the armament of the league should be decreased, until all of the considerable nations in the world were in the league, when the armament should become merely an international police force.

**"Oscar" Now a Grandfather.**

If Oscar Tschirky, the manager of the Waldorf, carried a smile about with him yesterday that was more open-faced than any of the watches that come from his native Switzerland, there was a good reason. Early in the morning he had received a valentine in the shape of a telegram announcing that he had become a grandfather. The baby is a boy.

**$110,000 to Miss Newton.**

The will of Mrs. Anna M. Newton, widow of Gen. John G. Newton, in which she left all her estate of $100,000 to her daughter Mary, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. Two grandchildren, Constance S. and John G. Newton, contested the probate on the ground that Miss Mary Newton had exerted undue influence on her mother in framing the will.


MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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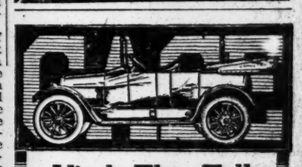

Vitals That Tell Value in Cars

Cautious buyers choose the CASE because it gives more than mere visible equipment. They call it the car of "hidden values," because of the excellence of materials and workmanship that one cannot see, but which CASE standard demands. In such lie the vitals of your car that determine the wisdom of your investment.

"25" $1350, "35" $1600, "40" $1800
5% Discount if Cash

CASE
New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

$22
Is the New Low Price
On All Our Men's Fine Winter Suits and Overcoats
*That Were Formerly $35, $37.50, $40 and $45*

They pay the penalty for incomplete assortments by their disgracefully low price for such high quality.

But that needn't bother the man whose taste and dimensions they happen to hit. To him they are still $35 to $45 Suits and Overcoats, though he pays but $22.

The Overcoats are in Chesterfield, double-breasted, form-fitting and loose-fitting models—the last being of foreign materials. All are silk lined.

Sack Suits—and a few English Walking Suits—are in distinctly smart styles; silk or mohair-lined.

Materials, patterns and colorings are, of course, what you might expect of the best kind of clothing.

Men's $12.50 to $15.00 Mackinaw Coats, $9.50

Norfolk style, in all the newest plaids and color-combinations. Sizes 32 to 42.

Fourth Floor

These Walking Sticks Make Friends

Because they are so out of the usual and yet are priced lower than the ordinary:

85c Regularly $1.50 & $2. $1 Regularly $2 to $2.75. $1.50 Regularly $3 to $3.50.
$2 Regularly $3 to $4.50. $3 Regularly $4 to $6. $3.75 Regularly $5 to $7.50. $5 Regularly $9 to $15.

Among the many styles are Opera, Prince of Wales, Derby and bulb shapes. The woods include ebony, pimento, snakewood, malacca, bamboo, partridge, beautifully finished and mounted with silver, horn and briar wood, ivory-inlaid, silver hooks, ivory-and-silver, and a few even in 14-kt. gold. Some imported sticks are in the lot.

Main Floor

*An Extraordinary Sale of 42 "Reclaimed"*
CONREID Player-Pianos

In our last remarkably successful Conreid Piano Club we distributed a very large number of Conreid Player-Pianos.

Of these, 42—a very slight percentage of the instruments sold—were taken back by us because of non-payment.

Although they were brand new when sold, and have only been in use for periods ranging from one to three months, they have all been put in first rate condition in the factory. We consider the instruments as good as new, and offer them under the same guarantee as though they were new—

For $5 Cash
With Three Years to Pay Remainder
*No interest or extras.*

Among the instruments are three styles of case design, and four styles of finish. All are 88-note players, with an excellent, sympathetic player mechanism, and delightful tone and action.

Sale prices of these Conreid Player-Pianos are

$345, $355 and $365
*Regularly $435, $450 and $475*

Eighth Floor.

*THE non-refillable bottle is a wonderful thing to keep Carstairs Rye safe. But, by Jove, I'm glad I don't have to drink it out of a non-refillable glass."*

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

Be sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." From 1788 to the present day, there has been no change in the quality except to *improve* it.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.
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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

To get a Perfect French or Mayonnaise Dressing, always use POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL.

PURE—SWEET—WHOLESOME

Full Measure Tins

POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

INSTANT POSTUM
Never disappoints the palate.

7-20-4
E. G. SULLIVAN'S
Increased sales for over forty years tells its own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Why the War?
In handy volume of 56 pages are the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement how war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only enduring war book written thus far. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.
ADVT.

Revillon Frères
ESTABLISHED 1723

All Furs At Final Reductions

Our Fur Coats, Sets, and Men's Overcoats have been marked at final reductions in preparation for removal to our new location, Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street.

In view of this change and the lateness of the season the values offered are the most advantageous in the history of the House.

Silver Fox at remarkably low prices.

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. (cor. 46th St.)
Importers
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Announce a Special Exhibit of Imported French Hats also Reproductions and Original models by their own Designers

—AS WELL AS—

NEW MODES

IN TAILLEUR SUITS, ROBES TAILLEUR, AFTERNOON GOWNS, EVENING GOWNS, DANCING FROCKS, BLOUSES—

Styled and Conceived to meet the exacting requirements of Women of Fashion

**A run down condition often develops into something more serious. Take Hoff's Malt Extract if your system needs building up. It makes Flesh and Blood.**

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Eisner Mendelson Co.
90 West St., New York



ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

*"A tremendous success," says the Silk Chief of his*

**Great Sale of Silks**

Today is the *second* day of this most important sale. It will last all this week, and we have AMPLE QUANTITIES to meet all demands.

Most all of the **Silks** were purchased last November, when the silk market was chaos and neither wholesaler nor retailer knew *"which way the cat would jump."*

Prices dropped lower than they had for years, and at the critical moment we estimated our requirements and bought large quantities at

***Almost Ridiculously Low Prices***

Hence this sale—in which what *we* saved is passed on to you. Main Floor.

***Have You Seen These Dainty Little Mahogany Serving***

**Trays, $1.75 to $6.50**

The rim is of solid mahogany, the quaint old-time handles of brass, and the bottom of glass, which covers a fine piece of tapestry or cretonne. Pretty, popular, inexpensive, and *very* ornamental. Picture Dept., 3d Floor.

***For Your Favorite Picture—to order***

**A Hand-carved Frame**

Your favorite picture deserves to have its frame chosen with thought and care.

The frame should be in accord with the picture—in design, in coloring, in "period."

If you will consult with us, we may be able to suggest the correct design and have this design *Hand Carved* into an individual frame that will suit the picture perfectly.

We are glad to be consulted at any time—with no obligation to you whatever. Third Floor.

***That "Last Little Touch" to Madame's Dress. The***

**New Biarritz Gloves**

Made with belted wrist, in soft white doeskin or chamoisette.

A little glove that is dainty beyond description and is so easy to *keep* dainty.

With a little warm water and soap-suds, you may, in a few minutes, wash it back to its first purity.

A perfect fitting glove of perfect taste.

In chamoisette, $1.00; in doeskin, $1.50. Main Floor, 59th St.

Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.



**BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES**

**Clear the Voice**

A great relief when hoarse or coughing.

Used by speakers and singers for over 50 years.

25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample Free.

John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.


# ROCKEFELLER PLAN CALLED A MENACE

## Walsh Sees Sinister Potentialities in Foundation as Dominated by Its Creator.

## TRUSTEES AS FIGUREHEADS

## Says Rockefeller Can Do What He Pleases, Even Compete with Government in Its Investigations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Frank P. Walsh is back from New York, where he conducted hearings as Chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

"The commission is not yet through with the Rockefeller and other foundations," he said today, "and is not yet ready to announce any findings; but this much can be said: The Rockefeller Foundation is entirely without the realm of Governmental control. The bill for its incorporation was withdrawn from Congress before it was acted on, and it now exists under a New York charter, without any of those safeguards that would have been imposed upon it if it had received Federal authority.

"The powers it claims and is exercising are practically unlimited, as are its financial resources. They are powers which ought to challenge the attention of every thoughtful American citizen. Whether such powers can safely be permitted in the hands of any authority less than that of the Government of the United States is a question which will form an important part of the commission's forthcoming report. Dean Kirchwey, a leading constitutional authority, has expressed an opinion that they are powers that cannot be exercised under the American theory of government, and after hearing the testimony in New York I am inclined to agree with him.

"It was shown on the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller and his son and on that of the Secretary and Trustees of the Foundation that there is hardly anything to which the enormous power of the money it employs cannot be applied, if Mr. Rockefeller deems it proper to apply it. I say Mr. Rockefeller, because Mr. Rockefeller is the Foundation, and the Foundation is Mr. Rockefeller. The testimony showed that. It showed that the Trustees exercised no authority that did not come from him. It showed that the Directors of the Foundation were also Directors of those same industries from which the Foundation obtained its funds. As an interlocking system it beats anything the railroads and banks ever exhibited.

**Competing with Government.**

"And what are the things to which the power of that money is being applied today? For one thing it is competing with the United States Government in the investigation of those same questions that are being investigated by this commission. The United States Government is spending $400,000 in its inquiry. The Rockefeller Foundation, if it will, can spend $5,000,000 a year. Its investigation is being conducted by the author of an industrial act tried in Canada, which was opposed by every labor organization there and which signally failed. One of the provisions of that act was that no strike could be called while an investigation of the causes of the strike was in progress. How long such an investigation could be protracted by employers may be left to the imagination. It was tried in Canada and strikers were put in jail, until the labor organizations challenged the Government to build jails enough to hold the men who refused thus to be bound.

"I asked Mr. Rockefeller if the funds of the foundation could be used to create a public opinion favorable to such an industrial act in the United States. He said they could. I asked him if they could be used to establish a strike-breaking agency if the foundation deemed it to the interest of American workingmen that a strike should be broken. He said they could.

"Another interesting revelation was that of A. Barton Hepburn, a Director of the foundation and a Director of an industrial concern in New Jersey, $5,000,000 of whose bonds are in the foundation. And that concern is fighting a strike, a strike in which men have been killed. Mr. Hepburn confessed that he didn't know what a living wage was in New Jersey. He confessed that he didn't know what pension a workman's widow with a family ought to receive. And yet Mr. Hepburn, as a Rockefeller Foundation Director, is one of those who asked the State of New York not to pass a widows' pension law because the foundation was investigating the subject.

**What Mr. Hepburn Learned.**

"But Mr. Hepburn learned something at the hearing. He heard one of his own workingmen testify. His name was Antone Wiater, a laborer. He laid his grocery bills and rent receipts on the table, and showed that it cost him to live $13 a month more than his wages brought him in from the concern whose profits go to the Rockefeller Foundation's investigations of industrial conditions.

"I am not surprised that the Trustees and Directors of the Rockefeller Foundation do not know these things. They do not know anything about the foundation. They do not see Mr. Rockefeller twice a year. One had not seen him in five years. One had not seen him twice in fifteen years. This either means that they are free to do as they please or that the work of the foundation goes on over their heads. Mr. Hepburn's testimony shows which, I think. The final admission of this extraordinary witness was that he was utterly incompetent to deal with the questions which he, as a Director of the foundation, was supposed to be investigating.

"These are the men who are wielding this power. These are their connections. These are their relations to Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller is a very smart man, perhaps the smartest in this country, but there was a thing he could not tell this commission. He could not tell it after hearing the testimony of Henry Ford. He could not tell why he did not use his profits to pay a living wage instead of using them in the distribution of a charity that constituted a power which many Americans have come to look upon as a menace."

# PEACE STEPS IN COLORADO.

## Head of Fuel and Iron Co. Answers President's Commission.

A reply made by J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to the commission appointed by President Wilson to offer assistance toward promoting more satisfactory labor conditions in Colorado, was made public yesterday. The commission consists of Seth Low, Charles W. Mills, and Patrick Gilday.

Mr. Welborn assures them that the company is willing to do all in its power to assist in a plan for relief of the miners. The first step toward this end, he says, was taken when David Griffiths, formerly Mine Inspector of Colorado, was appointed on Dec. 16, 1914, as a mediator between the company and its employes in the adjustment of possible differences. On Jan. 6 notices were posted in all the camps of the company calling on the miners to elect delegates to meet representatives of the company in Denver and discuss matters of mutual concern, and to establish co-operation "in maintaining fair and friendly relations."

Twenty delegates were chosen, and on Jan. 19 nineteen of these met Mr. Welborn, Mr. Weitzel, manager of the company, and Mr. Griffiths in Mr. Welborn's office in Denver.

"Our plan was received most cordially by all the delegates," Mr. Welborn says, "and advices so far had from the mines show that it was received with the same cordiality and enthusiasm by the miners themselves when presented to them by their representatives. We are, therefore, convinced that our plan of mutual co-operation will fulfill the purposes outlined by the President in his letter, and we trust will meet the full approval of your committee."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a letter to Seth Low, made public yesterday, expresses his appreciation of the helpful attitude taken by Mr. Low as Chairman of the commission and by the members of the commission in the recent interviews he has had with them in an effort to bring about a "mutually acceptable agreement between the operators and employes in the coal mining industry in Colorado."

"As I said to you in conversation, in line with my telegram to the President several months since," Mr. Rockefeller writes, "I shall be glad to have you assure him of my desire and purpose to co-operate with the commission that he has appointed in every way in my power consistent with what seems to me to be a sound business principle, namely, that the executive officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Denver are the ones upon whom the responsibility for final decision must properly rest."

# $5,000 FOR TYSON CHILDREN

## John H. Tyson Said He Couldn't Support Family on $18,000 a Year.

John H. Tyson of Riverside, Conn., has been unable to maintain his establishment there on $18,000 a year income and provide medical aid and nurse service for his two children, John H., Jr., 4 years old, and George I., seven months old, according to the report of Referee Emory R. Buckner, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Mr. Buckner was appointed to take testimony and report on the application of Mr. Tyson, who asked for $3,000 each for the maintenance of the two children. The little fellows inherited $70,000 each from the estate of their grand-aunt, Fannie A. Hamilton, the income from which is $4,500 yearly. They also will come into $300,000 each at the death of their father. Mr. Buckner awards $2,500 each for the maintenance of the children.

The referee's report says that Mr. Tyson is a man not trained to be an income producer, that his home in Connecticut is removed from trolley lines and he is compelled to maintain two automobiles. Then there is a trip to Miami, Fla., recommended by the family physician for the health of the children.

# PARKER JOINS DEFENSE MEN

## Takes Security League Vice Presidency—Opponents Challenge.

Judge Alton B. Parker yesterday accepted the invitation to become honorary Vice President of the National Security League, which had been transmitted to him by Gen. Francis V. Greene. In his letter of acceptance he expresses full sympathy with the object of the league as outlined in its report, and adds: "I am gratified to learn from you that its promoters are animated by the sentiment which prompted the Secretary of War to say, only the other day, that the question of national defense should be approached in a non-partisan and purely scientific spirit."

The American League to Limit Armaments issued a letter yesterday challenging the Security League to show specifically in what respects this country is unprepared, whose fault it is, and against precisely what danger we are unprepared. "There is a vagueness," the letter concludes, "about the propositions they set before the public that leads one to suspect that there must be something far more specific in the background."

**Bars Gifts to School Teachers.**

Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, wrote a letter to Miss Minnie Moritz, Secretary of the Parents' Association of Public School 5, at 106 East Eighty-second Street, yesterday, calling her attention to the fact that it was against the rules of the board for the association to give Christmas presents to teachers or to ask the teachers to solicit contributions from the well-to-do parents of children to aid poor pupils. Teachers who disobey this rule were liable to punishment, Mr. Levy asserted.

# BERKMAN REVEALS ANARCHISTS' PLOT

## Says Bomb Which Killed Makers Last July Was Meant for Rockefellers.

## DENIES HE KNOWS SCHMIDT

## But W. J. Burns, Who Caught Alleged Dynamiter, Thinks the Two Men Are Acquainted.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, Feb. 15.—The bomb that destroyed a Lexington Avenue tenement house in New York last July 4, killing three men and a woman, was intended for the assassination of John D. Rockefeller and his son, according to a statement made here today by Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who served a term in prison for his attempt to kill H. C. Frick. Berkman has been in Denver founding a Ferrer School.

When Matthew A. Schmidt was arrested a few days ago in New York, charged with complicity in the destruction of The Los Angeles Times Building and other dynamite outrages, the Burns detectives said Schmidt was connected with the Lexington Avenue bomb makers. Berkman today said he could not say that Schmidt was one of the plotters.

"The plot against the lives of the Rockefellers," said Berkman, "was originated in a spirit of vengeance for the brutality visited upon the I. W. W. workers at Tarrytown last Summer, when they went up there to protest against the outrages that brought on the battle of Ludlow. It was hatched by the conspirators after free speech had been virtually cut off by the activity of the Rockefeller guards and shortly before Rockefeller took permanent refuge in his Forest Hill home at Cleveland.

"About twenty-five or thirty anarchists, among them a man named Murphy, Arthur Caron, Carl Houson, Charles Berg, and myself, as is well known now, literally laid siege to the Rockefeller place, with the result that both the father and the son employed an army of guards.

"With all approaches to the Rockefeller place cut off, we then commenced to make public speeches against the Rockefeller on the street corners, at the gates of his guarded estate, and wherever we got a chance. This method of procedure led to a campaign of repression, and finally to a brutal attack upon the members of our organization. Several of them were terribly beaten, among them Caron and Houson, both ardent young men. It was this attack evidently that determined those men upon seeking personal vengeance upon the Rockefellers. But they took no one into their confidence except Murphy and Berg, as far as I know. I did not know anything of their plans until after the bomb had exploded, killing three of the boys.

**Plan to Use the Bomb.**

"They had no definite idea when they would use the missile, but it was their plan to wait for an opportunity and hurl it into the carriage or automobile of the Rockefellers when they were leaving the Tarrytown estate. They wanted to get both of them together, if possible, but would have taken the life of either one.

"I do not know what their bomb was made of, but the damage it did when it burst prematurely would seem to indicate that they made it as deadly as they could. According to the statements since made to me by Murphy, they had the bomb almost finished when it exploded, killing Houson, Caron, and Berg, the three who were nearest to it at the time.

"Murphy told me all about the plot to kill the Rockefellers and about the bomb going off prematurely, after they had spent several weeks in its manufacture. He disappeared and I do not know what became of him. The police, however, have been looking for him ever since.

"I was asked today if this Murphy could have been Schmidt, the man now under arrest in New York in connection with The Los Angeles Times case, but from the description that is given of Schmidt, a one-eyed man, I do not think that they can be the same. It is possible Schmidt may have been in the plot, but I do not think it probable, because I do not know Schmidt. I have been in New York for twenty-eight years, off and on, and I know every anarchist, Socialist, and I. W. W. member in the city."

**Detective Burns's Statement.**

William J. Burns, when informed last night of Alexander Berkman's statements at Denver, declared that Berkman did know Matthew A. Schmidt.

"He knew him under the name of Joe Hoffmann," said Mr. Burns, "but his unqualified denial that he ever knew a New York revolutionist with one eye is untrue. Schmidt, alias Hoffmann, did some work at Mr. Berkman's house recently—more recently than the explosion in Lexington Avenue. He had one eye then and he has one eye now. Mr. Berkman knows all about the circumstances leading up to the bomb explosion on Lexington Avenue July 4 last."

With regard to the details given by Berkman of the alleged intentions of the makers of the bomb to throw it at the Rockefellers when leaving their Tarrytown estate Mr Burns said that he had no evidence tending either to support or to discredit it.

# BLAMED FOR CATTLE PLAGUE

## Rockefeller Institute Denies Charge That It Inoculated a Cow.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Speaking today before a Senate committee, Dr. J. C. Corleis, a veterinary surgeon of Newark, asserted that the Rockefeller Institute was responsible for spreading the foot and mouth disease among cattle because its experimenters inoculated a cow with the disease in Pennsylvania and this cow communicated the ailment to other cattle.

Dr. Corleis made this charge in the course of an argument against the Colgate bill to permit vivisection in the State of New Jersey under the regulation of the State Board of Health. He was supported in his opposition to the bill by Frederick P. Bellamy, counsel for the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, who intimated in his speech that "secret influences," which he did not name, were supporting the bill.

Among those who spoke in favor of the measure were Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Starr J. Murphy, Secretary of the Institute; Dr. J. B. Lippman, Director of the experimental station at New Brunswick, and Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University.

Regarding Dr. Corleis's charge, Mr. Murphy said last night that it might be taken seriously if it were not for the fact that the Rockefeller Institute had never experimented in animal diseases at all, and that, so far as he knew, no serum of the disease was in existence. Certainly, Mr. Murphy said, the Rockefeller Institute had never possessed any serum or other fluid tainted with the disease.

# CASTS AWAY FROHMAN CHECK

## Suspected Swindler Drops It and Others When Arrested.

Post Office Inspector Joseph Jacobs is investigating what appears to be a new swindling scheme. He caused the arraignment in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon of a man who said he was David Peterson of 60 West 128th Street. Magistrate House held him in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow on the charge of attempted grand larceny.

Peterson, according to Policeman Schneider of the West 100th Street Station, threw away a dozen stamped envelopes when Schneider arrested him, and the policeman picked them up. Each envelope contained signed checks, one made out to a tailor in the name of Daniel Frohman. Neither the police nor the postal authorities can understand how Peterson could hope to profit from these checks unless it were by getting cash in change from tradesmen whose bills he pretended to pay.

He was captured through Otto Kuhlmann, manager of a grocery store at 611 Amsterdam Avenue, who told Magistrate House that Peterson called at the store yesterday afternoon, represented himself as a brother-in-law of Mrs. Margaret Shanley of 148 West Ninety-first Street, a customer, and tendered a check, saying that he wanted to pay Mrs. Shanley's bill. As Mrs. Shanley had been accustomed to attend to this herself, Kuhlman was suspicious and insisted on Peterson accompanying him to Mrs. Shanley's home. He called Schneider when Mrs. Shanley repudiated the man.

# FREE MARKETS ABOLISHED.

## Sellers Under Bridges Must Pay Rent in Future.

The Sinking Fund Commission abolished yesterday the free market system which Borough President Marks originated a few months ago, and the markets under the approaches to the Williamsburg, the Manhattan, and the Queensboro Bridges, as well as that under the Third Avenue Bridge in Harlem, were turned over by Bridge Commissioner Kracke to the Controller for regular market purposes. The merchants who have stands or stalls in these markets will have to pay rent for them hereafter, and the markets will be maintained subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Finance Department, as are other public markets in the city. The free market at the New York end of the Fort Lee Ferry at 129th Street was abolished altogether, as Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith reported to the commission that he had obtained an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that the market there, being on dock property, was illegal. It was ordered to be removed by March 1.

Alderman Curran, who offered the resolution to do away with the free markets, said later:

"The action of the Sinking Fund removes a gross injustice to the retail merchants. For the first time the markets will now have a trial fair to themselves and to the retail merchants."

# ROSENHEIMER PLEA DENIED.

## Bankruptcy Action to Avoid Auto Accident Damages.

Edward T. Rosenheimer, who on Aug. 18, 1910, killed Grace Hough with his automobile in Pelham Parkway and seriously injured Anna McCabe and George Fadden, was denied a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Mayer. The Judge said Rosenheimer was deliberately attempting by fraudulent use of the law to escape the payment of the claims arising out of the accident.

"No one could read the record," said Judge Mayer in refusing the discharge of Rosenheimer, "without being convinced that the bankrupt had made a deliberate attempt to strip himself of any property from which possible judgments as a result of the accident could be paid."


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| 2.95 Candy Comportiers—at | 1.48 | 12.50 (16-in.) Platters—at | 6.25 |
| 3.95 Bread Trays—at | 1.98 | 3.95 (12-in.) Chop Dishes—at | 1.98 |
| 5.00 Bread Trays—at | 2.50 | 7.50 (14-in.) Chop Dishes—at | 3.75 |
| 5.00 Sandwich Trays—at | 2.50 | 8.50 (16-in.) Chop Dishes—at | 4.25 |
| 8.50 Trivets—at | 4.25 | 12.50 (16-in.) Deep Chop Dishes—at | 6.25 |
| 5.00 Tid Bit Stands—at | 2.50 | 3.50 (10-in.) Trays—at | 1.98 |
| 7.00 Tid Bit Stands—at | 3.50 | 5.95 (12-in.) Trays (with feet)—at | 2.98 |
| 18.00 Cheese and Cracker Dishes—at | 9.00 | 5.00 (14-in.) Trays—at | 2.50 |
| 38.00 5-piece Tea Sets—at | 19.00 | 7.50 (15-in.) Trays—at | 3.75 |
| 17.00 Asparagus Dishes—at | 8.50 | 10.00 (15-in.) Trays—at | 5.00 |
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CHURCH CANDLES—usually 30c; special at 20c

BIRTHDAY COMBINATIONS—carton containing 12 candles and 2 candle holders, usually 25c; special at 15c

GRANITE & WHITE CANDLES—6 candles in carton; usually 15c; special at 8c

RADIANT CANDLES—12 in carton; usually 15c; special at 10c

PARAFFINE CANDLES—reg 14c set of 2 candles 10c

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES—Velas brand; reg. 20c set 2 candles in tubes 12c

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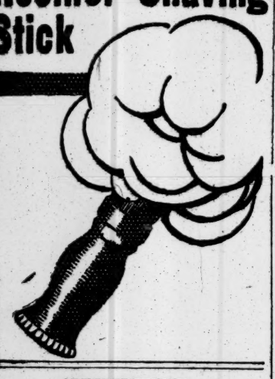



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# ASSAIL WILLIAMS FOR SPARING B. R. T.

### Commissioner Tells Investigators Subway Plans Held Up Order for New Cars.

### QUIZZED ON $40,000 WASTE

### Counsel Points to Abandoned Subway Work When Witness Praises Utilities Board.

Commissioner George V. S. Williams and Col. William Hayward, counsel for the legislative committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission, spent three and a half hours yesterday morning in a wrangle over the way in which a hearing concerning the B. R. T.'s supply of cars had dragged along. The Commissioner asserted that many of the counsel's questions were unfair, and wanted to show that other problems were before the commission simultaneously with the subject of car supply.

Mr. Williams brought up the record of the commission in carrying through so large a part of the subway construction work without a whisper of graft, and Col. Hayward came back with the chrage that $40,000 was wasted through the construction of the section of the Lexington Avenue line below Forty-second Street, which was afterward filled in. Mr. Williams argued that it was impossible for the commission to order the B. R. T. to spend large sums for new cars, which it might be found it would be necessary to discard when the dual system was completed. Col. Hayward asserted that the company ought to throw away its cars that were 30 years old, anyhow.

**Inherited B. R. T. Inquiry.**

The wrangle began when Col. Hayward undertook to examine Commissioner Williams concerning an investigation he had conducted into the number of cars owned by the B. R. T. The witness said he had inherited the investigation from his predecessor, Commissioner McCarroll, but could not tell whether he had examined the record.

Commissioner Williams also pointed out that in January, 1912, the commission had ordered the B. R. T. to get 100 new cars.

"Did you have anything to do with that order?" asked Col. Hayward.

"I don't know," said Mr. Williams.

"I'll tell you, then. As far as the records of the commission go, you did not. You never did anything or intended to do anything until the dual contracts were approved. As Secretary Whitney said in one of his letters, it would have caused the B. R. T. extra expense."

"I wouldn't say that," replied Mr. Williams. "When I came on the commission the burning question was the dual system. We worked night and day and Sundays with the Board of Estimate, and if there ever has been a complaint"—

"There have been 1,358 complaints," interjected Col. Hayward. "Was the subway question the only thing that burned on the elevated lines?"

"No," retorted the Commissioner, angrily. "Cars burned and wire insulation burned, and two newspapers blamed it on the commission, and that's the reason you are down here."

Then the Commissioner called the attention of the committee to the excellence of the record the commission had made with regard to construction work.

Col. Hayward exclaimed at this point: "What about that $40,000 or $80,000 wasted on the Lexington Avenue line?"

He referred to the fact that when the commission decided to build the Lexington Avenue line on the ground that it would fit into either the Triborough or the Dual System routes, it let the contracts as far south as Twenty-sixth Street only to find that the road was useless below the Grand Central. Consequently the excavating already done by the Bradley Contracting Company had to be filled in again.

**Fought to Keep Willcox in Office.**

"Don't ask me about that," exclaimed Mr. Williams. "I was always ready to act in that matter. I didn't know whom Gov. Sulzer was going to appoint Chairman when Mr. Willcox's time was up, and I did my best to get him kept until the dual contracts were completed. I thought some hard things at that time, and out loud, too, and somebody will remember them."

Then he pointed out that as the result of the work done by the transit bureau of the commission the number of trips made by B. R. T. trains was increased in January, 1914, by 690.

"How long did that last?" asked Col. Hayward.

"To this day," answered the Commissioner. "I tell you, Col. Hayward, I know of no case in which the company has promised to put on service and has not done so."

Commissioner Williams explained that just before 1907 the B. R. T. was completing the change from horse-drawn to electric cars, and that the committee should consider how very many more seats were contained in the new than in the old cars.

# ROBBERY AT PALM BEACH.

### Villa of C. D. Vail Entered and $10,000 Worth of Jewelry Taken.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—Jewelry said to be valued at $10,000 was stolen from the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Vail from an upstairs room while the family was at dinner last night. The Vail residence is in a large garden on Lake Worth, about two miles north of the Royal Poinciana Hotel.

Several villas were robbed here last Winter under the same circumstances, and though detectives were brought from New York in an attempt to run down the thieves they were never caught.

Mrs. Vail was formerly Mrs. Houghton, and she owns a large manufacturing business at Geneva, N. Y., and is a social leader in the Winter colony here.

# THREAT OF TELEGRAPH RISE

### President of Mackay Companies Says Rates Are Too Low.

Clarence H. Mackay says in the annual report of the Mackay Companies that it may be necessary soon to increase telegraph rates, just as it has been found necessary to advance rates of the railroads. If wages and material continue to increase in cost, he says, telegraph and cable charges must rise. He adds that the reduction in telegraph and cable rates on certain classes of business during the past few years has been without justification, and such land line telegraph rates as are now more or less inconsistent with other existing land line rates may have to be changed.

The Mackay Companies' income from investments in other concerns in the year ended on Feb. 1 was $4,246,014, against $4,202,413 in the preceding year. After paying expenses and dividends aggregating $4,129,604, $116,409 was added to surplus.

The income statement of the subsidiary companies was not presented.

# RULES ON CANAL TOLLS.

### President Differentiates Between U. S. and Canal Zone Measurements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In a letter to Secretary Garrison today President Wilson ruled that no tolls should be demanded of ships passing through the Panama Canal which would aggregate more than $1.25 upon net registered tonnage, as measured under United States statutes. He was passing upon a question raised by lumber shippers over tolls on deckloads.

By the President's ruling, present tolls are to remain at $1.20 per net registered ton, as measured by Panama Canal rules, but when tolls under such measurement would reach more than as if they were computed under United States statute rules at $1.25 a ton, the excess will not be collected.

**Mr. Muchnic In A. L. Co.**

Charles M. Muchnic, who made an address to the Republican Club on Saturday on the state of this country's foreign trade, is a representative of the American Locomotive Company. In an account of the dinner he was said to be connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

# WOULD USE AIRSHIPS TO FIND STEFANSSON

### Burt McConnell Says He Is Convinced Aviators Could Discover Lost Explorer's Party.

### HE IS SEEKING FUNDS HERE

### Believes the Missing Men Are Floating on Ice Pack and Could Be Found by Hydroaeroplanes.

Burt M. McConnell, Secretary to Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, who, with two companions, has been missing in the icefields of the Arctic Ocean for months, is making another effort to obtain funds here to fit out a relief expedition. He is convinced that the men are alive, and he also holds out hope that the same expedition could find the eight members of the crew of the Karluk, who have been missing in the frozen regions since the ill-fated steamship was sunk. Aid has been refused by the Canadian Government under whose auspices the original expedition sailed.

Mr. McConnell wishes to build a power schooner and to carry two hydroaeroplanes. With these machines he believes it would be possible to make a thorough search of the regions where he is convinced Stefansson and the others reported missing are still fighting for existence.

"Such an expedition," he said, "not only could undoubtedly find these men, but could complete the important work they set out to perform. A liberal estimate shows that this might be accomplished through the expenditure of $110,000."

In expressing his confidence that the men lost in the Arctic Ocean were safe Mr. McConnell said:

"There is no particular danger in simply being adrift on the ice. They have rifles and ammunition in plenty and polar bears, walrus, seals and foxes for game. Their salvation merely involves getting them out before another year has made it impossible for even such strong and selected men as they are to survive the discomforts.

"With the crew consisting of two aviators, one mechanician, one photographer, one wireless operator, and two others, I will undertake to search the surface of Bering Strait north of Cape Lisburne and a strip of water 175 or 200 miles wide from Point Barrow to Cape Parry. This I will do by having each aviator fly on alternate days with me as a passenger and lookout. If we are able to begin flying by Aug. 1, 1915, we should, barring accidents to the machines and men, be able to cover the strip of water between Cape Lisburne and Cape Parry before Winter compels us to haul the vessel out of the water and go into quarters. We will also search in the vicinity of Wrangel Island.

"It would be possible for us to get 175 miles out from shore," he said, "turn and fly at right angles to our outward bound course for twenty-five miles, then turn and fly toward shore parallel to our outgoing course. When we come within sight of shore we can again turn at right angles, or whatever angle is necessary to bring us to headquarters. It is my belief that we could thus sweep the surface of the Arctic Ocean from Cape Lisburne to Cape Parry. After flying in as many directions as possible while using Point Barrow as headquarters, I would have the ship proceed twenty-five miles to the eastward each day."

Mr. McConnell said that he would not rest until some step had been taken to aid the men. "Every one of them," he said, "will fight to the last gasp; will struggle until the final vestige of hope must be abandoned by even the strongest heart. All of the men may be alive at this moment; I am practically sure that the majority of them are. I firmly belief that they are drifting on the ice pack north of Alaska."

# D. K. BAYNE LEAVES $500,000

### Brothers and Sisters of Coffee Merchant Receive His Entire Estate.

The will of Daniel K. Bayne, coffee merchant, who died on Jan. 24, disposing of a personal estate of more than $500,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Marietta B. Davison of 875 Park Avenue, sister of the testator, receives jewelry and $100,000 outright; William Bayne, Jr., a brother, of South Orange, N. J., receives $50,000, jewelry, and personal effects, while Lawrence Pope Bayne, another brother, receives $10,000. Maria Kerfoot Bayne, sister, of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Virginia Lee Bayne, half-sister, of the same address, receive equally the income for life from $300,000. At their deaths the fund goes into the residuary estate.


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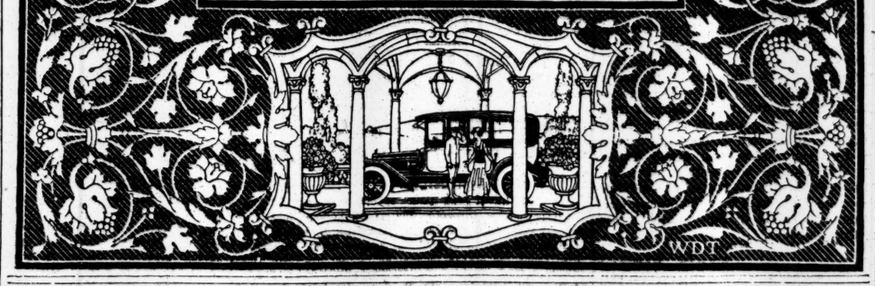



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## The New York Times leads in automobile advertising

In January (show month) The New York Times carried more automobile advertising than any other New York newspaper. The record:

| | Agate Lines. |
|---|---|
| The New York Times | 53,600 |
| 2nd Newspaper | 51,851 |
| 3rd " | 40,028 |
| 4th " | 39,471 |
| 5th " | 36,127 |

The New York Times also led all other New York newspapers in automobile advertising in show month (January) of 1912, 1913, 1914.

*The circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000*



ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

# An Open, Square, Aboveboard, Direct Appeal to the Intelligence and Judgment of the People

**The railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey believe that the public should be fully advised concerning the Full Crew laws in these states. Costly experience has demonstrated that these laws have worked to the detriment of public interest and that their repeal would redound greatly to the advantage of the people.**

## Not a Fight On Trainmen

The railroad companies making this announcement wish the public to clearly understand that this appeal is in no way to be construed as being aimed at the trainmen in their employ, nor is it an effort to curtail operating expenses at the cost of public safety or service.

The companies point to the fact, with justifiable pride, that whenever public safety and convenience demanded an increased number of employes the necessary men were put on trains. Behind this statement is a record of advancements and improvement achievements which is a most vital factor of calm and dispassionate consideration of the laws in question.

But when arbitrary laws are passed which compel these railroad companies to burden their payrolls with some $2,000,000 annually for wasted, unwarranted extra labor, and which actually means a decrease, rather than an increase, in operating efficiency, together with heavier casualty lists, it is undeniable that the public should be put in full touch with existing conditions that the people may judge wisely for themselves should an effort be made to impugn the sincere motives which prompt this educational campaign.

## How Full Crew Law Works

A twenty-nine-car freight train can be operated with five men. Add a car and an extra man must go on. The law requires no larger crew on a hundred-car train.

A four-car passenger train can run with five men. On a five-car or longer train there must be an extra man. Even if all the cars are Pullmans, with porters and a Pullman conductor, a six-man railroad crew is required.

A milk or express train of twenty or more cars, running through, sealed, and virtually without stops, must carry a crew of six. The only place four of them would ride would be in the end car.

When the Full Crew law became effective in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie were operating in Pennsylvania 2,971 weekday trains. Of these, 1,198 passenger and 1,061 freight trains were manned up to or beyond the law's requirements.

The 1,198 passenger trains which were provided with crews equal to or in excess of the law's requirements consisted principally of local or semi-local trains, making frequent stops and handling a large number of passengers. The second brakeman was employed to expedite the departure of trains from stations and to assist conductors in collecting tickets.

The 1,061 freight trains on which the law required no additional men consisted of local freight trains carrying package freight, on which brakemen were required to load and unload cars; road shifters, doing a large amount of work, necessitating the throwing of switches and much hand braking on cars; mine trains, placing empty cars and picking up loaded cars, and through slow freight trains of heavy tonnage on the Philadelphia and Middle Divisions on which the brakemen riding on the front part of the trains were required to assist the firemen.

## Official Casualty Statistics

The effect of the Full Crew laws in forcing extra men into already adequate train crews, thus dividing responsibility, has been to increase the hazard of operation. This fact is conclusively proved by the official figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The great number of persons killed who were neither employes nor passengers have not been included, for it is obvious that extra men on trains are powerless to prevent such casualties.

The Pennsylvania Full Crew law took effect on July 19, 1911. The Commission's figures show that for the three-year period preceding this date 10,186 employes and passengers were killed. Since the law become operative, the total number killed shows an increase, or 10,372 persons.

The casualty list of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the six months preceding the enactment and the first six months of 1914, when the law was in full force and effect, discloses the following startling comparison:

| | Before Law, First half 1911 | | Under Law, First half 1914 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured |
| Trainmen | 15 | 1046 | 16 | 1699 |
| Passengers | 1 | 99 | *2 | 141 |
| | 16 | 1145 | 18 | 1840 |

*Fell from train.

## What the Extra Man Costs

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty Railroads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey last year paid in employment of superfluous brakemen | $2,000,000 |
| That would have bought | 200 steel coaches |
| It would have bought | 80 locomotives |
| It would have paid for | 67,000 tons of rails |
| It would have returned 5% on | $40,000,000 |
| It would have block signaled | 800 miles of track |
| It would have eliminated | 65 grade crossings |

## Rejected by Other States

A Full Crew law was enacted in Missouri and signed by the Governor in April, 1913. In November, 1914, it was submitted to a referendum vote. The people repudiated the law by a vote of 324,085 against 159,593.

A proposed Full Crew law for Texas failed to pass owing to the popular protest against it, led by the farmers.

In 1907, Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, vetoed an attempt to enact a Full Crew law in that state.

In 1912, Governor John A. Dix, of New York, also vetoed a Full Crew measure.

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, vetoed a Full Crew bill passed by the legislature.

In 1913 the State Assembly wisely referred a Full Crew law to the Railroad Commission of Connecticut, who promptly condemned it.

Governor Cruce, of Oklahoma, vetoed a Full Crew bill in 1913.

Attempts to enact Full Crew laws in Colorado, Delaware, Virginia, and Ohio were defeated.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Maryland such laws are in force. In the interest of the public, the railroads, and the great body of railroad employes, these burdensome laws should be repealed. In Pennsylvania, approximately 65,000 men are employed in train service. Only 2,500 of these are extra brakemen.

## Will Wage a Just Fight

Railroads operating in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are determined to place their case squarely and fairly before the people of those states. They are firmly convinced that the people—all of whom, without exception, are affected more or less directly by the imposition of this annual $2,000,000 burden, and thousands of whom are direct sufferers—will, knowing what a continuation of these harmful laws means to them, voice their wishes in no uncertain way to their elected representatives at Harrisburg and Trenton.

This campaign of public enlightenment will be waged by the railroads in a manner that cannot possibly be legitimately assailed. There will be no lobbying, no star chamber conferences, or private deals to influence public opinion or legislative action. The campaign will be fought in the open, purely on its merits.

## Railroad Pledge to Trainmen and Public

Definitely and finally to give public notice that the railroads ask only a square deal all around in this matter, the presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in announcing on February 9 that the railroads intended to work for repeal of the Full Crew laws, pledged themselves as follows:

"Let us add that if there shall be evidence that without such laws the railroads would underman trains, to the hardship of employes or the detriment of or danger to the public, that, assuming the present Public Service acts do not give to the commissions ample powers to determine what crews are necessary on different trains and to compel the railroads to man trains as ordered, we will openly support such amendments to the present acts as may be necessary to give such assurance."

The railroads now appeal directly to the people, who demand the greatest safety at all times, and who realize that a policy of wise economy, and not one of wasted revenue, will enable the railroads to adequately fulfill their obligations and meet those demands as they should be met.

SAMUEL REA,
President, Pennsylvania Railroad.

DANIEL WILLARD,
President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

THEODORE VOORHEES,
President, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

R. L. O'DONNEL,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1915.


## GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Between us and Germany there are questions to be talked about, there is no present cause of quarrel, not the least probability that there will be any quarrel. As is natural in time of war, some of the German papers are hasty in utterance, but we may be sure that the Berlin Government will recognize the reasonableness of the position taken in our note. While there is talking to be done, it is not desirable that our Ambassador to Berlin should take any part in the public discussion. It will be better for him to say only what the State Department tells him to say. We should be glad, therefore, to learn that he is in a position to disclaim the interview attributed to him by The Berlin National Zeitung. Mr. GERARD'S reported utterance might be considered as an expression of opinion upon matters of German imperial policy, and it is not to be believed that he would have discussed such subjects at all.

In the comments upon the war zone matter and our note by the press and the public men of Germany there is a surprising insistence upon the hardships put upon the Germans by the English policy of isolating the Empire and cutting off its food supplies. The tone of these comments would indicate that there is real alarm in Germany about the stock of provisions not merely for the army but for the people themselves. The proclamation of a war zone seems to reflect the prevailing uneasiness on that score, since it was avowedly a measure of retaliation against England for her interference with German commerce, and the position understood to have been taken by the German Ambassador at Washington, that the Berlin Government would not withdraw or modify the war zone declaration unless England consented to the free transport of food supplies intended for civilian use in Germany, bears out that construction. There is something almost pathetic in the appeals made to us to cause England to desist from her interference with commerce and foodstuffs intended for Germany.

The spectacle of the hardships and sufferings of the German people under the conditions brought upon them by the war would be as painful to us as to any nation on earth, but the Germans should remember that we have not caused those conditions, nor can we remove them. It would be well for them to take thought about the probable effect upon the English mind of their surprisingly frank admissions of the straits to which they have been brought. If they confess to shortage of food, so far from relaxing the pressure England will almost certainly increase it. It is the first sign of exhaustion, the expected and earliest sign of the proximate ending of the war. Englishmen will argue that it would be inhuman to permit Germany to get the food supplies she urgently needs. That would prolong the war, it would condemn hundreds of thousands of Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, and Englishmen to death on the battlefield or in the hospital, without one iota of gain to anybody. If the stock of provisions in Germany is nearing exhaustion, then unquestionably the war is nearing its end. The numbers of troops in the field, their bravery, and the sufficiency of war munitions cannot make up for the shortage of food. When there is nothing to eat fighting must stop.

The very measures taken by Germany to assure the conservation of food supplies have given England a plausible excuse for interfering with shipments. Foodstuffs intended for the use of armed forces are always contraband. When by imperial order the Government took control of all provisions it was open to England to say that there was no determinable difference between public provisions and the military provisions. England may accept or reject the assurance given that food imported from neutral countries will be distributed only to the civilian population. In time of war the needs of the soldier must be supplied. That was why the German military authorities in Belgium declined to assume the burden of feeding the starving people of that kingdom. They left it to American generosity to supply the Belgians with food, explaining that they were so far from their base of supplies that it was only with great difficulty that they could bring forward provisions enough for the German soldiers. We are ready to sell provisions to Germany in any quantity she can transport. But she will have to convince England that food is for civil, not military, use.

If the German people have not enough to eat or face the near and certain prospect of not having enough, it is evidently time to renew the suggestion that they should ask what they are fighting for. Certainly not for victory; if there is already a shortage of food victory is not to be hoped for. They cannot be fighting for better terms of peace—the longer the fighting is kept up the harder the terms. If they are fighting only because their Emperor and his military advisers tell them to fight, is it not time for them to inquire whether they should not have a voice in a matter so gravely affecting themselves? To their ruling class the prolongation of the war means only the postponing of an inevitable humiliation; to multitudes of the German people it means death or life-long sorrow.

## ATTACKING THE CONSTITUTION.

The bill to facilitate amendments to the Federal Constitution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. BRYAN of the State of Washington should be squelched with scant ceremony. The safeguards of the Constitution are none too strong in this hour of many political fads and nostrums, and the vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress should always be required to place proposed amendments before the people. When two-thirds of the Representatives and Senators are not willing to vote for an amendment there is ample assurance that the amendment is unfit to be submitted to the people. Congress has shown no marked disposition, in late years, toward ultra-conservatism; quite the contrary. It is a fair inference that any amendment likely to meet the approval of the voters would receive a two-thirds vote in Congress.

Mr. BRYAN'S bill goes further than the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the States after a majority vote in Congress; it provides for ratification by two-thirds instead of three-fourths of the States. In short, the bill represents the desire of a large number of restive persons throughout the country to demolish the safeguards of the Constitution. Whatever its immediate purpose may be, it is a measure not in the public interest. The Constitution as it stands is a guarantee of liberty, not a menace to it; if its amendment is to be made easier, the time will come when the hosts of impatient political zealots will devote their efforts to its destruction. They are victims of delusion; to gain one end, which seems to them desirable, such as the prohibition by Federal law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, they are willing to put in jeopardy the whole fabric on which our national security rests.

## OBSTINACY CARRIED TO FOLLY.

Who is in favor of the Ship Purchase bill except the President of the United States and Secretary MCADOO? Why should Mr. WILSON have spoken at Indianapolis of the opposition to the measure as opposition to the will of the people, when the people seem to be either indifferent or antagonistic? Why should he go so far as to "indicate to individual Congressmen that "he is determined" to summon an extra session unless this hobby of his is made law before the statutory adjournment of Congress, two weeks and a half hence? It is an exercise of power, a demonstration of unyielding purpose, that might be not only excused but justified in the case of a great national emergency, when a few stiff-necked politicians were standing out against an overwhelming popular demand, but who can excuse or justify it when it is the overriding of the reluctance or hostility of the elected representatives of the people by a man obstinately bent on a pet project of his own?

And what is the argument for this chameleon bill, which changes its hue overnight? What is left of it now, after all the changes that have been made in it, except an appeal to the persons who believe in Government ownership? What is Government ownership but the beginning of State socialism? There is, it is true, a sentiment for it in the South, where it is mistakenly believed that it would benefit the cotton industry; but the fact that an overwhelming Democratic majority in the House has to exert every effort to hold its men in line shows clearly that not even the Southerners are universally subject to this delusion. Some of the strongest protests against the measure have come from Southerners, such, for instance, as those strong and true words of Representative DIES on Saturday: "Once "we embark this Government in so"cialism and Government ownership "there is no turning back."

If there is any demand for it in the North it is that of Socialists or near-Socialists, such as Senator LA FOLLETTE, who seems to object to it only because it does not in terms commit the nation forever to Government ownership. The Socialists and near-Socialists are men and voters, and have a right to have their opinions respectfully considered; but they are not yet in a majority, and there is no occasion to use the utmost power of the Executive to force through, against the judgment of Congress, a measure pleasing only to them and regarded with apathy or aversion by all the rest of the people, save only a faction in the South.

And now we hear that in order to jam through this undesired and unfriended bill measures of cloture are to be applied that make the worst days of Reedism seem like an era of real democracy and free speech. We hear of a proposal to force its passage in the House by a cutting down even of the pretense of debate and deliberation which used to exist in CANNON'S days; of prohibiting all amendments except those framed in secret conclave in advance, and of strangling argument under a special rule. We hear of a proposal to apply cloture to the Senate. When the Democrats came into power in 1911 the first thing they did was to amend the Reed rules and give an air of democracy to them; now they propose to extend those rules to the Senate, hitherto safe from gag law under even Republican domination. And for what? To save the country, to avert some great national danger, to crush some impudent minority which is defying the popular will? No; it is proposed to place the Senate under the tyranny of a partisan majority and to make more rigid and intolerable the tyranny that already exists in the House, just to save a bill that the conscience and judgment of the nation evidently disapprove, but which one man—the President of the United States—has obstinately set his heart on.

This curious frenzy can be carried to success only in an extra session of Congress. That body, despite its patience, has revolted at last. The resolution for an investigation of lobbying influences, passed yesterday, makes it as certain as anything can be that the bill cannot be pushed through at this session, whatever the President may do. But it does not prevent his calling an extra session and applying the same methods of coercion there; and his attitude throughout makes it extremely probable that this is what he will do. Indeed, he can hardly avoid it; for only seventeen days remain of the session, even should Congress work on Sundays, and that is insufficient time for the passing of the great supply bills, which are the real business of a short session, but which have been sacrificed to the Administration's insistence on forcing this bill through.

## REFORM AND REACTION.

When mortgages were taxed as personal property the State received hardly anything from them. They refused to come out of their hiding places, and nobody knew where to find them. The few which were caught and paid taxes were mostly the property of widows and orphans, who found their helplessness and ignorance penalized by the State's taking half their income from this source. Thus theoretical and nominal equality of taxation was the worst practical inequality in operation. That was the reason why the "secured debt" was enacted as a measure of reform. Now there is another brand of administration and it is sought to start reaction, also in the name of reform.

Reform, it should be understood, is change. Whatever is is wrong. Whatever the Democrats did the Republicans should undo, and the rule works both ways. Controller TRAVIS now says that the rich pay on their mortgages, and that under exemption from taxation the State gets $4,000,000, which ought to be $16,000,000 annually. That might well be as a statement of perfection, but not as a reasonable expectation based upon experience. Besides, there are other things to think of than taxes. An increase of taxes is not among the things taxpayers pray for, and not the best thing even tax collectors could devise in the interest of all concerned, including the State itself.

If the Controller could enforce the collection of his mortgage tax he would unsettle all the mortgage loans in the State, whoever paid the tax. If the borrowers paid it many of them could not keep their property. If there were any way of making the lenders pay it the result would only be that it would be shifted to the borrower by an increase of interest, and that would be worse than the payment of the tax. It is even possible that the mere agitation of the repeal of the secured debt tax will affect the mortgage interest rate, and the market is stringent enough already. No one with a heart for woe would lay a feather upon overtaxed realty, and whoever does so in the hope of praise will be disappointed.

## A MUSICAL CENTENARY.

In commenting on the forthcoming celebration in Boston of the one hundredth anniversary of the Handel and Haydn Society The Boston Transcript notes that the famous choral organization "came into being as part of the jubilee of 1815." It had forerunners, however; in fact, it grew directly out of the Massachusetts Musical Society, founded in 1807, which, in its turn, seems to have absorbed some of the spirit and purpose of the Handel Society of Dartmouth College, which aimed to cultivate a taste throughout New England for music of a higher quality than that fostered by the industrious psalm singer and composer WILLIAM BILLINGS, called BILL, undoubtedly the Yankee pioneer of music. The musical history of New England, which had its beginnings early in the eighteenth century, if not in the seventeenth, is not all bound up, by any means, in the achievements of Boston's great choir. That stands by itself as the most famous institution of its kind in the United States. There may be other American musical institutions of greater age. Philadelphia was distinguished by its fondness for music long before the second war with England. The choirs of Trinity Parish, in this town, under competent, well-schooled leaders, catered to, if they did not largely cultivate, a good taste for the music of HANDEL, MOZART, BACH, and BEETHOVEN years before our Philharmonic Society was born.

For 100 years Boston's great democratic chorus has exerted a powerful cultural influence. Its membership has represented all classes of society, if Boston has ever had social classes, as good voices, zeal, comprehension, have been the only qualities required in the members of the choir. It has participated in some great "sensational" musical celebrations, like the peace jubilees of 1869 and 1872, but, generally speaking, it has worked unostentatiously, though with no lack of public encouragement, for the preservation of the choral music of the great masters. Its first leader was a German, almost inevitably. Probably its best remembered work has been in the interpretation of German composers, but it has not neglected the music of other lands. Its centenary should attract notice throughout the country; there is no other great body of choristers nearly its equal.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Journalism the Poorer for His Loss.**

By the death of JAMES CREELMAN American journalism suffers the loss of a man not only with more than ordinary ability as an observer and writer, but of one who in a very notable degree took himself with the utmost seriousness as a responsible part of whatever happenings opportunity or duty brought to his attention. Thanks to the eminence as a reporter and correspondent that was attained by Mr. CREELMAN early in his professional career, the proceedings and personalities with which he dealt were usually in one way or another of sufficient importance to justify vigor either of commendation or condemnation, and his colleagues without exception recognized that his habitual vehemences and enthusiasms were no more vigorous than they were conscientious. Whatever one might think of the cause which Mr. CREELMAN chanced to be advocating or attacking at any given time, there was never any question of his sincerity—of his desire to be fair and just.

The work of his later years took Mr. CREELMAN into many lands and into the centre—or as near to it as courage and skill could take him—of many exciting scenes, not a few of them dangerous. In them all he was something more than an onlooker and chronicler. He had opinions of what he saw and heard, and he considered those opinions an essential part of the news he sent to his paper. That he, a reporter, was allowed thus to encroach on the editorial domain ranked him with the small group of political and military representatives of the press that is fast disappearing because of changes in conditions under which journalistic service is rendered.

**This Theory Hardly Convincing.**

Vice Admiral BEATTY, in his report of the recent naval battle in the North Sea, declared that "the presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action being broken off." The dispatch from Berlin yesterday, which, as our well-found headline said, presented "The North Sea Fight as Germans Saw It," offered another theory of the turning back of the British ships. It said that the pursuit stopped because one of the British vessels had been reduced to a sinking condition and two others were disabled. To quote: "The British battle line was now in confusion and its fighting power was broken. This is the reason why its Admiral broke off the fight and decided to limp home."

There is a certain plausibility about that statement, but it attenuates fast under reflection, for, if the conditions were as described, why didn't the Germans turn from pursued to pursuers? If the English had had enough of the meal spread on that great table, one would expect the Germans to be hungry for more. That both should be satiated at the same time seems at least as unlikely as that either was afraid in the ordinary sense of that word.

**Germany's Critics Admonished.**

From Hamburg there comes to this office a letter in well worded and constructed English that contains an accusation at once familiar and tiresome. The writer of the letter has been engaged for twenty years, he says, in importing American goods, and he therefore feels competent to advise this country as to its interests and to warn it against its dangers. He sees in the war a magnificent opportunity for the United States vastly to increase its trade with its second largest customer, for Germany will never buy anything more of hated England. The chance to supplant England in the German market is therefore so obvious to this correspondent that he can find but one explanation of America's failure now to show the friendship for Germany which is alone required for effecting the profitable acquisition of her business. He knows what the reason is, and he tells us that—

> Some day the truth will come out, some day the money spent by England to bribe part of the press in neutral countries and to make this paid journalism subservient to her interests will cease, and then you will all recognize your injustice and your unfairness toward us and our doings, and your unwise action from a business standpoint.

In other words, "British gold" is at work again, and among the consequences of its distribution is the siding of the American papers with the Allies rather than with Germany!

Of course it is quite useless to deny a charge like that, since denial would have no weight with those who make it. But how did the accusers persuade themselves of its truth? Have they any evidence whatever except their belief that nobody can think Germany in the wrong, and that everybody who criticises her must have been paid to do so? They have never offered any such evidence, and until they do they will convince nobody who needs convincing. Yet wherever a "reptile press" exists, the fact is easy to prove.

## FROM TIMES READERS.

### Observation and Comment on a Variety of Subjects.

• • • Count Reventlow is quoted in The London Daily Mail:

Whether under all circumstances the people of the United States would stand united behind their Government may incidentally be questioned.

Now what interpretation can a real American—not of the hyphenated kind—put upon this remark? Does the Count mean to imply that the real American people would not be united to resent the murder of our people or the destruction of our vessels if the Germans make it necessary we should, or does he mean the so-called German-Americans would not join us in the support of our Government? —*A Real American, New York.*

**Poor Postal Service.**

• • • Is THE TIMES and is the public aware that New York City is receiving the poorest postal service rendered in years? Delivery and collection trips have been curtailed, but the public has not been notified of the change. If a citizen consults one of the schedules attached to the street letter boxes he is not informed of the change, but, on the other hand, is misinformed.—*George Arnold Bennett, New York.*

**"Bitten."**

• • • Desiring to ascertain my correct weight, I tried the scale on the elevated station at Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. After dropping in my cent, I found the scale did not work. I tried the scales at other elevated stations with like results. I have since spoken to several people of my experience, who, with a laugh, stated they had been "bitten," too.—*Frank G. Allen, New York.*

**Armenia's Distress.**

• • • In their enthusiasm to help the Belgian sufferers, the Americans have lost sight of other nations in far greater distress. I have in mind Armenia, whose men are fighting with heart and soul on the side of the Allies, while their wives and children are starving. The Turkish Government not only fails to make the slightest effort to feed them, but at every opportunity confiscates and robs them of their last crust.—*Vincent Yardum, New York.*

**Advertise Farm "Truck."**

• • • If it were advertised by farmers in a small and attractive way that a standard quantity of any produce was obtainable in containers holding a bushel or less, branded preferably with the number to the bushel box, indicative of various sizes, as is now done in the case of oranges, together with agricultural name of the shipment and reasonable price, including parcel post charges, the market in Greater New York would be unlimited.—*H. W. Pope, Bellerose, L. I.*

**The Death Penalty.**

• • • The Ryan-Dunnigan bill, now before the Legislature and carefully revised, would substitute life imprisonment for death as the penalty to be inflicted upon those convicted of murder. I call upon all who are opposed to capital punishment to give to this measure their best support. It had been the intention of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society to present a bill to the Legislature, hoping for favorable action.—*Joanna Gleed Strange, Secretary The Anti-Capital Punishment Society, New York.*

**A Delayed Subway.**

• • • The Fourth Avenue Subway of South Brooklyn is of supreme concern to the residents of Bay Ridge, and its procrastination touches deeply the welfare of everybody in that section. I remember, when Mayor Mitchel was nominated for his office, he assured the South Brooklyn public of his positive schedule of running this subway within a year. Fifteen months have elapsed without much progress. — *Badry Farkouh, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**A Quiet Neighborhood.**

• • • Recently I spent four or five weeks in a quiet hotel in the Times Square section of New York. I noted in the dead of night various noises—the clatter of the elevated trains, the clang of surface car gongs, and the ceaseless rattle of loaded delivery wagons and trucks. I heard fog horns, auto horns, brass horns, and "tin-horn sports." I heard steam whistles, police whistles, whistling boys, crying babies, and tomcats. I heard compressed air riveters, electric pumps, gas engines, steam boilers, and "high rollers." I heard the elevator gates, slamming doors, shuffling bell boys, "Good night," "Good morning," "S'long, ol' man," "Some one's shy," "May I come again a week from tonight," and an angry, jealous husband naming the family skeletons at the top of his voice; but no tower clocks or chimes.—*I. N. Somnolent, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**Unlit.**

• • • Before the Kaiser unsheathed his trusty sword East Fiftieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, was radiant in the light of six fine gas lamps. Now we have only two, and darkness is spread over all the earth. Commissioner Williams removed two, an act of God one, while the deity that starts out at dusk with a light on a stick studiously avoids another—this last in front of a church.—*Beekman Hill, New York.*

**Lincoln Forgotten?**

• • • Was there any particular reason for the Lincoln statue in Union Square not being decorated this year as in former years? Was it for economical reasons that the city "forget to remember" that one of the world's greatest men was born on Feb. 12, 1809?—*R. H. Solomon, Bronx, N. Y.*

**Confusing.**

• • • I have read your report that a Brooklyn Police Inspector instructed policemen to visit stores where an American flag is displayed and inquire if any orders await them from the station house, he having arranged a plan whereby storekeepers were to display the flag in front of their windows when notified from the station that a policeman on post in their vicinity was wanted. Why use the American flag improperly? We have quite a few national holidays, when nearly everybody displays the Stars and Stripes.—*C. Hatlok, New York.*

**Roosevelt on Root.**

• • • Referring to your editorial article on Elihu Root, and particularly to Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of the retiring Senator as "the greatest man who had arisen on either side of the Atlantic 'in my time,'" it is interesting to find that emphatic appreciation confirmed by this extract from a letter addressed by the former President to a gentleman in Providence under date Nov. 12, 1906:

> Not a few of the capitalists and labor men, mugwumps, Bourbon reactionaries, and visionaries, or sinister agitators of today represent just the types with which under other and much more serious conditions Lincoln had to deal. But in Root and Taft it seems to me that I have bigger men than had Lincoln in his Cabinet—men who have the great qualities of Seward, Chase, and Stanton without their great defects.—*G. A. B., Providence, R. I.*

**The Telephone Girl's Wage.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The recent investigation by the Foley Commission seems to promise a lowering of telephone rates. Before this is done, should we not consider the low-paid girl telephone operators and the effect a reduction in rates will have on them?

We are all talking of unemployment and low wages just now. Why does not the telephone company take advantage of this opportunity to raise wages without increasing the cost to the consumer? If rates are lowered, will not the possibility of raising operators' wages vanish for many a year?

Why should not the company establish a minimum wage of $8 per week for students and of $12 per week for regular operators?

Might not the public benefit as much from an increase of wages as it would from a reduction in telephone rates?

The girl telephone operator is the heart of the telephone system, and an increase in her wages would surely lead to an increase in her efficiency. FLORENCE KELLEY,
General Sec'y, National Consumers' League.
New York, Feb. 13, 1915.

## ELIHU ROOT'S BIRTHDAY.

### An Appreciation of His Work for Pan-American Amity.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The anniversary of the seventieth birthday of Senator Elihu Root and the approaching withdrawal from public life of that veteran statesman after a long career of distinguished and faithful service to his country, render the occasion appropriate for a special reference to the lasting benefits conferred upon all the Americas by the official visit, in 1906, of the then Secretary of State to the Latin Republics. The objects of that visit were twofold. First, by a frank avowal of national policy and sentiment in the relations of the United States with the countries of Latin America, to remove the unfavorable impressions at that time widely prevailing and so bring about unity of thought and feeling among all the nations of this continent; and, secondly, to demonstrate the fundamental error of the supposition that the extended friendship of the Latin Republics with the United States implied a corresponding estrangement from the countries of Europe.

During the period immediately preceding Mr. Root's arrival in Buenos Aires the strained relations then existing between Brazil and Argentina were stretched almost to the breaking point by cabled reports of the Secretary's speeches in Rio de Janeiro, in which it was sought to convey the inference that the mission had for its main purpose the establishment, with the support of the United States, of a Brazilian hegemony in the southern part of the continent. The difficulties of the situation were daily increased by the influence of these messages upon a not inconsiderable portion of the Argentine press and public authorities; and the sense of distance strengthened the doubts and suspicions then becoming more widespread until the avowed objects of the mission were regarded in many quarters with scorn. After his first public utterances in the capital of the Argentine Republic, it soon became evident that the explanation of the presence of the Secretary of State of the United States was to be found in the simple desire of his country to cultivate closer and more friendly intercourse with the other independent States of America. It was seen that Mr. Root represented that America of which the Argentine people had seen little and heard less; the America that thinks on the lines laid down by the Pilgrim Fathers; the America that is not all push and commercial activity and where there is always a powerful section of the vast population governed by the nobler impulses and the higher range of thought. Thus, an entire revulsion of feeling set in and one of the greatest triumphs of diplomacy of modern times was achieved by the eminent American citizen who, to the loss of the nation, is about to retire from public life.

From that time forward the rivalries of the two leading Republics of South America have gradually disappeared and they, with Chile added to the combination, are now working in perfect harmony with the United States not only for union among themselves, but for the benefit of all the people of the American Continent. Yet, while the friendly relations of the Latin republics have been strengthened with each other and with the United States, as has been shown by recent developments, the friendship of those countries with the European nations has in no way been impaired. Especially is this the case in regard to Great Britain, whose interests in Latin America are regarded as identical with those of the United States, as may be judged by the following words spoken by Sir William (then Mr.) Haggard, British Minister at Buenos Aires, at a reception given to Mr. Root by the North American Society of the River Plate:

> In Argentina let the men of the two nations, England and the United States, as they were then doing, join hands in all good wishes, and thus while benefiting themselves and one another draw credit and shed lustre on the land of their domicile and adoption, a land flowing with milk and honey, a land which had given them hospitality, and, in many cases, wealth, and to which they in turn had given the benefit of their energy, capital, and businesslike habits and honorable dealing. Therefore would he couple Argentina with England and the United States in a toast to the health and prosperity of the three nations.

The value and significance of these officially expressed words of encouragement on the part of Great Britain to the United States in the effort to cement the ties of sisterhood with the Latin countries of America, acquire additional importance as a result of the present condition of world affairs.

LEOPOLD GRAHAME.
New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

## THE PRICE OF BREAD

### Not Raised in Some Cases—Other Cost Increases to Follow Bread.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

If the big bakers were to sell one-pound loaves of baked bread for 5 cents we would not say it was a miracle. Each of these big concerns has a well-equipped plant with the best labor-saving machines known in the business, and so the public rightly expected cheaper bread (a bigger loaf.) There are retail bakers in this city today who have no machinery whatever and yet are selling at their counters a one-pound loaf of bread for 5 cents, and this is considered a fair price where delivery is not required.

There are several things that go to make the high cost of bread: The cost of delivery, the grocer's toll of 1 cent per loaf or more, and the return of stale bread.

AN OLD BAKER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1915.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

One among the numerous things I can't understand is the amount of talk indulged in because it is proposed to raise the price of bread from 5 to 6 cents a loaf. It is expected as a natural consequence of increased cost of leather that shoes will become more expensive, that if wool is higher clothing will be higher—or more shoddy—that in all lines where raw materials increase in cost the finished product will become higher to the extent of about three times the difference.

Why isn't the rule of reason applied to bread? I know that bread is the staff of life, and all that sort of thing, but that is no reason why the bakers should lose money in producing it. We don't expect the tailors and shoemakers to become philanthropists; why the bakers? F. L. ORTON.
New York, Feb. 13, 1915.

**A Half-Cent Coin.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In these hard times, when every little that can be saved on the living expenses of the poor counts, I would suggest that the United States Government coin a half-cent, which would be of great benefit to those who must count every cent of expense.

For instance, if one wished to buy a half-pound of coffee, at 25 cents a pound, one would be obliged to pay 13 cents; with a half-cent piece in use there would be a saving of half a cent. There are many other things, too numerous to mention, that could be bought by poor people, especially fruit. One often sees apples and bananas sold two for 1 cent. If a poor person had a half-cent he could buy one, when he did not need two.

ALFRED W. BECK.
New York, Feb. 14, 1915.

## CHILD LABOR BILL PASSED.

### House Republicans Help Defeat a Southern Filibuster.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 232 to 44, the House late tonight, after three-and-a-half hours of filibustering, passed the Child Labor bill. It was called up by Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, and before debate could be begun Representative Tribble of Georgia began the filibuster by suggesting that there was not a quorum of the House present. Mr. Palmer told the House that all child labor organizations of the country favored the passage of the bill and that forty-six States had passed laws that set up the standard called for in it and twenty-two had adopted the eight-hour law for children. He explained that the bill came from the Committee on Labor with a substitute for the Senate bill, and that as it stood it fixed the limit of age for children in mines and quarries at 16 and in workshops and factories at 14.

To questions by various Southern members, Mr. Palmer said that the bill did not affect children in the cotton fields or in any pursuit conducted in the home. To Mr. Burnett of Alabama, who asked if it would interfere with children who engaged in canning in their homes, he replied that "the kitchen stove was not a cannery," and the bill in no wise applied to such cases.

Mr. Tribble kept up his filibuster and Mr. Ragsdale and Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina joined him. A succession of quorum roll calls and votes on adjournment was kept up successively until finally, in despair, Mr. Palmer moved to adjourn, as the Democratic caucus was set to begin at 8 o'clock. The House, however, refused to adjourn, the Republicans standing solidly with the majority of the Democrats in support of the bill.

Mr. Bell of Georgia, the Democratic whip, made a motion to adjourn, which was ruled out of order by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, who had been called to the chair. Under Mr. Fitzgerald's decisions on questions of order the way was soon cleared for the final vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was done with the tenth roll call. For an hour after a call of the House, moved by Mr. Mann, the House, with locked doors, proceeded under the call, and subpoenas were prepared for the arrest of absentees. Before they could be served a quorum was developed and the call was suspended.

## BERNSTORFF NOT TO LEAVE.

### Washington Discredits the Rumor of His Call to Berlin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the German Embassy tonight the statement was made that the Embassy knew nothing to bear out the truth of a London report via Amsterdam that Count von Bernstorff had been summoned to Berlin. This report has been current for several days and the invariable reply of the German Embassy to inquiries on the subject has been that nothing was known of it there.

It was suggested tonight, but not officially, that if the Amsterdam report was justified it meant that the German Government desired to consult Count von Bernstorff in regard to the American position concerning the German war zone order and other matters affecting the relations of Germany and the United States. The belief was expressed, however, that at this time the German Government would not be inclined to withdraw its diplomatic representative from this capital.

## ENROLLING NIGHT STUDENTS

### City College Now Forming Classes for Evening Session.

The Evening Session of the College of the City of New York announces that it will be open for registration every evening this week, between 8 and 10 o'clock. New students will be enrolled in Room 110 of the main building on presentation of a proper diploma or certificate indicating the completion of a regular four-year high school course or its equivalent. Recitations and lectures for the February term will begin next Tuesday.

The Evening Session was established in 1909 to assist qualified men who are employed during the day in obtaining a free college education at night. Its courses are the same as those of the Day Session and lead to the degree of B. A. and B. S.

The enrollment of the Evening Session has grown steadily and now includes almost a thousand students. The curriculum includes the usual college courses and is constantly being augmented. Among the new courses offered this term are gymnasium work and advanced courses in chemistry.

## OPPOSE NEW TAX BILL.

### New York Real Estate Men Will Try to Have It Amended.

In an address before the Association of Deputy Tax Commissioners at the Hotel Astor last night, M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, said that real estate men throughout the State had combined to oppose the proposed tax legislation.

"Our association," he said, "after a most careful study, has decided to send a delegation to the hearing at Albany tomorrow afternoon and ask that the bill be amended. The delegation has been assured that the Governor will give its amendments favorable consideration. Instead of placing the Tax Commission on a higher plane and requiring proper qualifications for the members of this commission, the bill, as it now stands, makes it possible to appoint any one whom the Governor chooses. There is, moreover, no requirement that the Commissioners must devote their entire time to their work."

**The "Marseillaise."**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

THE TIMES is to be congratulated upon Mr. Williams's wonderful account of Chenal's "Marseillaise." I have seldom if ever seen this glorious anthem of liberty treated with as much sincerity, unless by a Frenchman. The description is so spontaneous and vivid that it drew forth tears, although I am, sorry to say, no Frenchman, and had seen service myself. DEKAY.
New York, Feb. 14, 1915.

## SOME RUSES DE GUERRE.

(Respectfully submitted to the British Government.)

Great Churchill's plan to fool the foe is
simple and unique—
You only take a neutral flag and hoist
it at your peak.
Thereby a ship with funnels four looks
just like one with two,
Because the pattern has been changed
on her Red, White, and Blue.

Now, cannot you improve on this, and
so protect your towns,
As well as all your gallant ships at anchor in the Downs?
Old London, with the Stars and Stripes,
might well pass for New York;
And Baltimore for Maryland instead of
County Cork.

To mouth of Thames (N-O-R-E) just
add four letters more,
Then hoist the Danish ensign, and, behold, 'tis Elsinore!
And Paris will be Washington if, on the
Eiffel Tower,
They raise the flag of U. S. A., (a well-known neutral power.)

Your sailors might wear Leghorn hats,
and, out upon the blue,
They'd look like sons of Italy, (at present neutral, too;)
And, if upon your King the Hun would
try to work some ill,
With pickelhaube on his head he'd pass
for Uncle Bill.

A. M. WAKEMAN.

## MITCHEL ATTACKED IN FIGHT ON SALOONS

### Has Time to Tango Till 3 A. M., but Can't Take Up Question, Says Clergyman.

### APPEAL TO GOV. WHITMAN

### Methodist Preachers Ask Him to Enforce Closing—Federal Censors of Movies Advocated.

The members of the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, at their regular Monday morning gathering at 150 Fifth Avenue, burst into uproarious applause yesterday when the Rev. James V. Chalmers of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity said that he thought it was possible to indict Mayor Mitchel for failure to enforce the excise law. The preachers, who met to discuss Sunday closing and other features of the fight against the saloons, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, presented by the Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock of the Union M. E. Church:

> Resolved, First, that we protest against the non-enforcement of the Sunday closing feature of the excise laws upon the part of the municipal authorities of New York City, and request Gov. Whitman to use the power vested in him to give us relief from this infraction of one of the Ten Commandments and a plain statute of the State forbidding such Sunday sale; and
>
> Second, That we commend the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Howard under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League forbidding Sunday sale of intoxicating liquors in hotels as well as in saloons.

According to the clergymen present, Mayor Mitchel had appeared before them as a candidate in the Fall of 1913 and on question had promised expressly the enforcement of the excise law. They protested that this promise had not been kept. The Rev. Mr. Chalmers, after recounting his eight-month campaign of letter writing to the Mayor and Police Commissioner Woods, said that he at last had got acknowledgment and interviews after he had given his letters to the papers.

"Mr. Woods," he said, "told me that the people didn't want the Sunday closing law enforced. Mayor Mitchel said, 'We'll tighten up as quickly as we can.' The Mayor has time to go out and tango till 3 o'clock in the morning, but he hasn't time to take up a question like this.

**"Nice Young Administration."**

"We have a nice young administration, and they think they know; but if each of you would write one letter a month to the Mayor and the Police Commissioner you'd soon see the effect on them, as on the unjust Judge in Scripture. The influences behind the Mayor in his liberal policy are political, social and religious. There is one church in this city which could close the saloons on Sundays merely by saying, 'The saloons must close.' But we're idots to try to bring on the Kingdom of God if we leave the liquor traffic in the way. If my church went in for religion like yours things might be different."

Mr. Chalmers's address was constantly interrupted by ejaculations of "Amen, brother!" "Yes, sir!" and "That's so!"

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, evoked a storm of applause by the mention of the name Billy Sunday. Speaking much in Sunday's vein, he told of some of the methods by which the Anti-Saloon League was "tying a can to the tail of the rum demon and hanging a red light on the liquor snake."

"During the past year God has given us most unmistakable signs of his favor," said Mr. Anderson. "The greatest of these, of course, was the prohibition edict in Russia. Progress made in this country was another."

"The responsibility for conditions with regard to Sunday closing," he continued, "is primarily with the Mayor. If the Mayor were unable to make the saloon keepers obey the law in any other way, he could suggest to the Legislature the passage of a local option law, and there would be a slamming of saloon doors that would startle the Sunday morning slumberers.

"In the first four Sundays in January there were 127 arrests for violation of the Sunday law in other callings, but none for the sale of liquor

# JOSEPH B. THOMAS WEDS CLARA FARGO

### Bishop Courtney Officiates at Marriage of Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo

### IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

### Bride Wears a Bandeau of Diamonds, Gift of Bridegroom—Her Sister, Mrs. H. A. Curtis, Attends Her.

The wedding of Joseph B. Thomas, a son of Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas of 135 East Nineteenth Street, and Miss Clara Fargo, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo of 120 East Thirty-seventh Street, took place quietly yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The altar was decorated with white lilies, clusters of white lilies were tied to the pews, the pillars were wound with smilax, and fan palms screened the chantry from the church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of St. Thomas's.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white chiffon robe fashioned on straight, loose lines, but clinging to her figure with a wide, swathing girdle of white satin and a chiffon cloth train caught with small sprays of orange blossoms. The long and wide tulle veil, which swept the length of the square train, was laid plainly and smoothly over her head and held with a curving bandeau of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. At the sides the veil stood out over the ears and enveloped the whole gown. A short face veil was worn as she went up the nave. She carried a cluster of Ascension lilies.

Mrs. Harry A. Curtis (Mrs. Grace Fargo Chauncey) was her sister's matron or honor and only attendant. She wore a short frock of velvet brocade chiffon in skirt falling in full, straight folds to the ankles, and finished there by a band of brown fur. The corsage was veiled by a short, straight coat of the brocaded chiffon edged all around with brown fur. It was sleeveless, showing the long, plaid chiffon sleeves of the corsage. Her hat, of brown velvet, had a curved brim, and the crown was covered with an applique of small straw beads. She carried a brown muff, to which was pinned clusters of small yellow orchids.

Mr. Thomas had Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., as his best man, and the ushers were Harry Sleeper of Boston, Malbon G. Richardson of Bluemont, Va., James C. Fargo, 2d, a brother of the bride, and Albert Mossman.

A small reception was held at the residence of the bride's family for the families and relatives.

The wedding was a small one owing to both families being in mourning. Mr. Thomas' brother, Ralph H. Thomas, who married Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould, died several months ago, and the bride's grandfather, James C. Fargo, died only a few days ago. The engagement was announced in January.

Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Maculloch Miller, Jr., Mrs. Raymond Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. Washington B. Thomas of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Weeks, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Ira Barrows, the Misses Estelle O'Brien and Olga Wiborg, William A. Hazard, Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, and Anderson Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have gone South. They will visit New Orleans and then go to the Pacific Coast, where they will spend several weeks, and will not return East until about May 1.

## JUSTICE COHALAN MARRIES.

### Weds Miss O'Leary, His Sister-in-Law, in St. Francis de Sales Church.

The marriage of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and Miss Margaret O'Leary, a sister of Justice Cohalan's first wife, who died in 1911, was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Francis de Sales Church, in East Ninety-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Patrick O'Leary, a brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Francis McCarthy, the Very Rev. Mgr. Lewis, and the Rev. Patrick J. O'Donnell.

A bridal breakfast was held after the ceremony at the Cohalan home, 23 East Ninety-third Street.

The bride wore a gown of gray velvet with a hat to match. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, Miss Aileen, eldest of the Justice's daughters, acted as maid of honor, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan was best man for his brother.

### Lynde-Gibson Wedding Tonight.

The wedding of George Lynde, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lynde of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Sara Thornburg Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. M. Gibson of Baltimore, Md., will take place this evening at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Gibson will have her sister, Mrs. William Felton of Macon, Ga., as her matron of honor. Cornelius Lynde of Chicago is to serve as best man for his brother.

Mr. Lynde and his bride will reside at 42 West Ninth Street on returning from their bridal trip.

### McGuire-Hatfield Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Burlingame announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Adele Steele McGuire, to William H. Hatfield, Jr., a son of William H. Hatfield of Chicago. Miss McGuire is a daughter of the late Thomas J. McGuire, well known in Southern society in New York and at one time President of the Georgia Society. Mr. Hatfield is a lawyer here, and is a member of the Harvard Club and the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. No date has been mentioned for the wedding. Miss McGuire is now with Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame at their home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### Natalie Pearson Weds in London.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Miss Natalie Pearson, daughter of F. S. Pearson of Massachusetts, was married yesterday to Reginald Nicholson, younger brother of Sir Charles Norris Nicholson, Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, attended the ceremony.

KENTER—HABERLE.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Caroline Kenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett H. Kenter of Allwood, N. J., to John G. Haberle of New York and Allwood. The wedding will take place in the early Summer.

WILSON—BULKLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Wilson of 901 Lexington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Sherwood Wilson, to Charles Stone Bulkley, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bulkley of Summit, N. J. Mr. Bulkley was graduated from Yale University, class of '05. No date has been set for the wedding.

JACOBS—HELBORN.

The wedding of Lester Jacobs and Miss Sadie Helborn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Helborn of 14 East Eighty-eighth Street, took place last evening at the Carlton. Miss Mattie Helborn was her sister's maid of honor. Rudolph Golthoffer was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman. The bride is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Loew.

## CANADIAN OFFICIAL TO WED.

### Postmaster General Casgrain to Marry Mrs. Masson Here Today.

Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, is to be married here today to Mrs. Marie Louise Masson of Paris, France. The ceremony will be performed in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Bishop Oliver E. Mathieu of Regina, Saskatchewan, assisted by the Rev. Father Marois of the game place.

## MISS HELEN LOHSEN A BRIDE.

### Married to Frederick Wilshusen—Reception at the St. Regis.

The marriage of Frederick Wilshusen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilshusen of 455 West 142d Street, and Miss Helen Lohsen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Lohsen of 304 West 102d Street, took place at 8:30 last evening in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 140th Street, the Rev. F. V. Knubel officiating.

The bride, in a white satin gown veiled with lace, and a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carrying lilies of the valley, was attended by Mrs. Frederick Jeandheun as matron of honor, and by the Misses Ethel Lynn and Maud Scott as bridesmaids. They wore deep pink silk frocks and carried pink roses. Herbert Wilshusen was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Frederick Jeandheun, Clatic Keating, Herman Dorhelm, Arthur Kenck, Frederick R. Knubel, and Charles E. Springlorn.

The reception was held in the Louis XVI. Room of the St. Regis, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilshusen received in a bower of bride roses and palms. A buffet supper was served for the seventy-five guests, and dancing followed in the marble ballroom.

## MLLE. DORZIAT IN FRENCH.

### She Appears at the Century Lyceum in "Les Eclaireuses."

Gabrielle Dorziat, the gifted French actress, who made her first appearance on the American stage last September as a member of William Faversham's company, played here in her own tongue last evening, when she began a week's engagement with the French players at the Century Lyceum. It is the first time that this local French stock company has had a visiting star, and the occasion was sufficient to draw an unusually large audience, despite the rain.

The play is "Les Eclaireuses," a four-act comedy by Maurice Donnay, which was produced for the first time at the Comédie-Marigny in Paris in 1913, when the leading rôle was played by Mlle. Dorziat. It is an ironic study of feminism, with M. Donnay suggesting the real cause that may lie behind an accession to the restless ranks of "the movement." The character of Jeanne Durelle is more varied and appealing than that of Marina in "The Hawk," and affords the French actress an opportunity to display her abilities to an American audience. It gives attractive glimpses of her work as a comedienne.

Many floral and baskets of flowers went over the footlights at the close of the various acts. One of them, accompanied by a handsome note of appreciation, was from Mme. Yorska, who, with José Ruben, has deserted the French company for the advantages of the vaudeville stage.

## "THE MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS."

### Charming Playlet by Robert Sneddon at the Palace.

"The Might-Have-Beens," the brief fantasy that served yesterday afternoon to introduce Charlotte Walker to the patrons of the Palace, is one of the most interesting things that has found its way into vaudeville this season. It is produced by Arthur Hopkins, who seems to have a pronounced faculty of discovery, and is the work of Robert Sneddon, a young Scotchman. It is of a delicacy seldom preserved or even attempted in the scuffle of the two-a-day.

"The Might-Have-Beens" touches the strains of Kipling's "They" with a hand that is some kin to Barrie's. It presents the firelight reveries of a childless husband and wife, who, at their own hearth-side, are spending together the evening of the tenth anniversary of their wedding. There they are found and taken possession of by a romping boy and girl, dream children who visit the homes and the dreams of the childless, Jack and Mary, the "Might-Have-Beens." There follow happy moments of games and fairy tales told before the fire and then, suddenly, the two visitors vanish into the shadows and the man and the woman are alone as the curtain falls. All this is gracefully and charmingly written. For want, chiefly, of a greater cunning in invention, it just falls short of being a very beautiful thing.

In the playing of it Miss Walker allows certain excesses of mannerism to get the better of her. The dream boy is done delightfully by Reginald Sheffield, the clever and extraordinarily handsome youngster who is one of the pleasant memories of "Evidence."

Elsewhere in this week's bill at the Palace is Eddie Leonard, with the black gone from his face. He was welcomed vociferously, and there was much applause for Arthur Prince, a good ventriloquist who does many of the things Fred Stone is making fun of on the other side of Broadway.

## 'THE PEASANT GIRL' COMING.

### Viennese Operetta at 44th St. Theatre March 1—Hopper Opera Season.

"The Peasant Girl," an operetta adapted from the Viennese "Polenblut," will come to the Forty-Fourth Street Theatre Monday night, March 1. The music is by Oskar Nedball, and Edgar Smith adapted the book from the German of Leo Stein, while additional lyrics have been provided by Herbert Reynolds and Harold Atteridge. Emma Trentini and Clifton Crawford are the stars of the piece, which has been given a preliminary engagement out of town.

Easter Monday De Wolf Hopper and the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company will begin their annual Spring season in one of the Shubert playhouses. "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The Sorcerer," and "Trial by Jury," none of which has been heard here in recent years, will be revived, and in addition to these the Gilbert and Sullivan works given the last few years will be sung.

### A Special "Carmen" Performance.

A special performance of "Carmen" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the emergency fund. This fund must have received a large addition from the receipts, for the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was the last appearance of Mr. Caruso in "Carmen" this season, and the attendance of people from out of town, some of them from very considerable distances, desirous of taking advantage of this last chance, was large. The cast was the same as has taken part in previous performances, with Miss Farrar as Carmen, Mr. Amato as Escamillo, and Mme. Alda as Michaela. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

### Old Actors at Hippodrome Circus.

Twenty actors and actresses who have retired and are spending their days quietly at the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island, were the guests of the Hippodrome management for the matinée performance of the circus yesterday. The party occupied stage boxes and every attention was shown them to make them have a bully time, which they had. There were peanuts and lemonade and after the show a spread in the improvised cook tent. The clowns performed special stunts for the guests and the press agent is authority for the statement that the lions growled extra growls.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.96 cents; imported beef, none.—Advt.

# ART MUSEUM'S DEFICIT, $162,183

### Trustees to Meet a Loss of More Than Double That of Previous Year.

### DUE TO CARE OF ITS GIFTS

### Endowment Fund Desired to Remove Heavy Burden—R. W. de Forest and Other Officers Re-elected.

As a feature of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Art Museum yesterday afternoon there was the announcement by the President, Robert W. de Forest, in his report, of an unusually large deficit, $162,183, to be met by the trustees and from other sources. This is more than double the deficit of the previous year, which amounted to $71,750.

The richer the Museum becomes in art treasures, the poorer it grows in administration expenses. The great increase in the deficit this year is due, among other things, to the great expense incident to the care and installment of the munificent gifts and loans it has received. Gifts of money and bequests are, as a rule, made for some specific purpose, and the Museum desires greatly to have an endowment fund to remove the heavy burden which falls annually upon the shoulders of its Trustees.

At the meeting Joseph H. Choate, First Vice President, presided in the absence of the President, Robert W. de Forest, and the following officers were re-elected for the year ending Feb. 29, 1916. President—Robert W. de Forest; First Vice President—Joseph H. Choate; Second Vice President—Henry Walters; Treasurer—Howard Mansfield; Honorary Librarian—William L. Andrews; Secretary—Henry W. Kent.

The Trustees re-elected in the class of 1922 were Elihu Root, Edward S. Harkness, and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Committees for the coming year elected were: Executive Committee—Robert W. de Forest, President, (ex officio;) Joseph H. Choate, First Vice President, (ex officio;) Henry Walters, Second Vice President, (ex officio;) Howard Mansfield, Treasurer, (ex officio;) William L. Andrews, Edward D. Adams, Elihu Root, John W. Alexander, Daniel C. French, George Blumenthal, William C. Osborn, and Edward S. Harkness.

Finance Committee—Edward D. Adams, Chairman; Henry C. Frick, George F. Baker, the Treasurer, (ex officio.)

Auditing Committee—Francis L. Leland, Chairman; J. P. Morgan, Samuel Peters.

New Trustees appointed to fill vacancies during the year are R. T. Haines Halsey, Samuel T. Peters, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and V. Everit Macy.

Last year, in making its report, the Museum spoke of the desirability of increasing its membership to increase the income for administration purposes, but the normal increase of the year of 299 has been overbalanced by the loss from death and resignation, 365, the total in all classes of members this year being 3,109, a decrease of 66. Owing to the war the Museum has not made the usual canvass for new members.

There has been a total attendance during the year of 913,230, the largest in the history of the museum except in 1909, the year of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. There has been a normal increase and in addition a great number of visitors have come to visit the Morgan and Altman collections. The increase is 73,811 over last year.

Gifts to different departments of the museum during the year amount to 1,388 and include, for the William H. Riggs collection, 3,905. Fewer purchases have been made this last year, 815 objects, the amount spent being $310,466. The number of loans, 5,513, include 4,264 pieces in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William Strother Jones (Miss Katharine Duane), who were married here on Feb. 3, are at the Princess Hotel in Hamilton, Bermuda.

Mrs. John T. Pratt of 11 East Sixty-first Street is receiving applications for tickets for the musicale which is to be held at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, for the benefit of the Woman's Wing of the Church General Hospital at Wu Chang, China.

The first of the three dinner dances organized by Miss Arabella S. Olyphant took place last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's.

The St. Valentine dance given by the Home Relief Club in the old Calumet Clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night, was largely attended.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner followed by dancing this evening at her residence, 9 East Sixty-first Street, for Miss Sara Delano, and Mrs. Francis A. Murdock will entertain today with a luncheon for Miss Helen Rogers, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rogers.

A Mardi Gras dance will take place this evening at the Vanderbilt under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Association, through which the proceeds will go. Mrs. James Harmon Dinwiddie, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, and others are managers.

The wedding of Miss Frances Hawthorne Wyeth and E. Kenneth Hadden will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. A very small reception will follow at 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen G. Williams.

Miss Marion Dell Carrère and Allan Fox are to be married this afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church and a small reception will be held at the home of Mrs. John M. Carrère, 471 Park Avenue.

Miss Grace Harriet Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank Stone of 875 Park Avenue, and Sydney Miller Lloyd are to be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be held at the Plaza.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will entertain at dinner this evening. Other dinner hostesses include Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, all of whom will take their guests to the Votes for Women ball.

Mrs. William Howe Rice and the Misses Mildred Gautier Rice and Elise French Rice will leave town today for Palm Beach, where they will spend several weeks.

## ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

### Some of the Passengers on Duca d'Aosta and Rochambeau.

The transatlantic steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

DUCA D'AOSTA, (Genoa.)—Antonio O. Arena, Dr. O. C. Chokawarty of Calcutta, Miss Ray Beveridge, K. F. Montjo, Miss Mario N. Monteverde, Mrs. Louise Perez, Clarence Pope Roscoe, Mrs. Leonora Stolte, Leonard Leslie Wright, E. Sidney Wolff, and Miss Cesarina Ravetta.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—Maurice Aviddore, Jules Bouy, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet, H. Charles Brancati, Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Crow, Georges Desrousseaux, Mrs. Armandine, Park C. Dougharty, Mrs. Marguerite Emery, Mrs. Augusta Girard, Miss Sarah Hewes, Mrs. R. Barry King, Mrs. Paula Lebevitch, Miss Teucher Marly, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews, O. A. Mygatt, D. Edward Ros, H. Schueg, Belgian Consul at Santiago, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Slade, Robert Schnyder, P. J. Schwettzer, Georges Webster, Countess de Fontenillat, and Mr. and Mrs. Bleriot.

### Robert Mantell in "Louis XI."

Robert Mantell gave the only performance of "Louis XI." planned for his present engagement in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night. An adaptation by H. R. Maxwell from the French of Casimir Delavigne was the version used. Mr. Mantell played the rôle of the King, a part which affords him an opportunity of sketching a striking portrait of the restless and ambitious historical character.

## WOMEN AID MRS. FITZHUGH.

### Prisoner Under Suspicion for Church Visits Gets Adjournment.

Mrs. Catherine Northrup as she calls herself—Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh as the police call her—who was arrested in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday evening, was before Magistrate Herbert in Night Court last night, and, after a conference with two women whose names were withheld, but who said they were greatly interested in her case, she asked for and got an adjournment until Wednesday, being held in $1,000 bail. The Magistrate said he thought the request a foolish one, remarking:

"It seems to me this charge of disorderly conduct might well be changed to a more serious one."

The woman was arrested after she had excited suspicion by visiting several churches. Though she did not use the name the police say they recognized her as Mrs. Fitzhugh, who spent seven months in the Tombs in 1913 on the charge of having stolen a $500 mesh bag from Miss Dorothy Fisk, daughter of Pliny Fisk, in St. Bartholomew's Church.

## "BELGIAN NIGHT" AT ASTOR.

### Vaudeville and Dance for Relief of Babes in Belgium.

An entertainment and dance, designated as "A Belgian Night," was held last night at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium. The Belgian Minister, Emanuel Havenith, and the Belgian Consul General, Pierre Mali, were among the patrons.

After the programme, during which W. Bourke Cockran spoke, there was exhibition dancing and vaudeville specialties in one of the rooms adjoining the large ballroom, where supper was served at small tables. General dancing followed.

The committee in charge was made up of Mrs. Marion Marsh Welch, Chairman; Mrs. Russell Law, Mrs. Richard Montgomery, Mrs. Homer Gilson, Mrs. S. W. Satterlee, Mrs. Walton H. Marshall, and Mme. Carlo Polifeme.

Among the booths was one called the Divination Booth, presided over by Prof. Don-Show Kodame, the Japanese, who declares that the war will end by April. Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mrs. William G. Eno were among the patronesses.

### Aiding Parish Men's Clubs.

The Layman's Efficiency League in connection with the Social Service Commission is co-operating to furnish speakers to parish men's clubs and to hold district conventions next May and November to spread religious education and assist missions. The general object of the league is to establish community service centres, and $3,000 is asked for to pay for speakers, conventions, literature, and training school. Among those interested in the work are L. O. Morny, Ogden L. Mills, Charles R. Lamb, Dr. F. L. Gamage, Arthur A. Michell, Roland C. Sheldon, George H. Corey, T. C. D. Grain, William W. Niles, and James L. Wells. The offices are at 49 East Twenty-fifth Street.

### Picture Sale Aids French Artists.

The exhibition of paintings and bronzes for the Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists, now open at the Knoedler Galleries, will be continued until tomorrow, and admission will be free. The pictures sold are sixteen in number, and the sculptures seven. The prices were fixed at a very low level. John S. Sargent's "Moorish Courtyard" was $4,000 and is the most expensive painting on the walls. The painters whose work found purchasers are Max Bohm, Lewis Cohen, Bruce Crane, Elliott Daingerfield, Charles Melville Dewey, Albert L. Groll, John C. Johansen, Walter Mcllwen, Alfred H. Maurer, F. Luis Mora, F. C. Nicoll, C. S. Pearce, W. N. Taylor, Abbott Thayer, and George de Forest Brush.

The sculptors are Herbert Adams, Paul Bartlett, John Flanagan, C. C. Rumsey, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Janet Scudder, and Leonard W. Volk.

## REV. GEO. WASHBURN DIES.

### President of Robert College in Constantinople for 30 Years.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Rev. George Washburn, for more than thirty years President of Robert College at Constantinople, died today of pneumonia, aged 82 years.

Dr. Washburn was born in Middleborough, Mass., in 1833, and after being graduated from Amherst College in 1855 spent a year in European travel, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1858. For the next ten years he was Treasurer of the American Board at Constantinople, and then resigned to devote himself to the development of women's work in the church. Dr. Washburn studied for this work in Europe and commenced his crusade in this country, but in 1869 was called to Robert College and accepted the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy there. In 1871 he was appointed Director of the college, and six years later was appointed its President.

Amherst College conferred the degree of D. D. on him in 1875, and in 1870 the Sultan conferred upon him a decoration in recognition of thanks to him for what he had done for that nation. Several years later Prince Alexander conferred on him the Order of St. Alexander. He took an active part in the Parliament of Religions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, reading papers on Mohammedanism and missions.

Dr. Washburn was the author of "Fifty Years in Constantinople."

### Obituary Notes.

JAMES MONROE ALLEN, a retired wholesale drug dealer and manufacturer of specialties, died yesterday at his residence, 709 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Allen was born in Virginia, but had lived in Brooklyn most of his life. He left five sons and a daughter.

MAX MENDELSON, a retired clothing manufacturer and a former member of the firm of Tobias, Greenfell & Mendelson, died yesterday at his home, 551 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his fiftieth year. He was a native of Germany and had lived in this country for thirty-three years.

LOUIS ULLMANN, formerly a hop dealer of this city, died yesterday at his home in the Hotel Ashton, 1,312 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-third year.

JAMES PURCELL, President of the Consumers' Albany Brewing Company, died at his home in Valatie, N. Y., yesterday of pneumonia, at the age of 56 years.

JOSEPH A. VELSOR, senior member of the firm of Peek & Velsor of 9 Gold Street, one of the oldest wholesale drug firms in this city, having been established in 1840, died yesterday at his home, 105 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year.

JOHN FULLER MORTON, 50 years old, industrial agent for the Central New Jersey Railroad, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Elizabeth yesterday.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, who had been for sixty years in the undertaking business in Jersey City, died yesterday morning at his home, 32 Claremont Avenue.

ADVERTISEMENT.

**A Clear Complexion Is Woman's Greatest Charm**

**No matter how faultless the features, how dainty the dress or how brilliant the brain, a perfect complexion contributes to help them—and a dull, muddy skin discounts them.**

**Give your complexion the best possible chance by using VELOGEN. The delicately scented, soothing, refreshing guardian of your skin quickly relieves redness, chapping and the harsh effects of wind, weather and work. Apply it freely night and morning, to face, arms and hands. Your skin will then show you how attractive it can be. Does not stain—does not grow hair.**

**At your drug store. 25c a tube.**

# SIMON BRENTANO, PUBLISHER, DEAD

### Head of Noted Firm Was the Oldest "Buff" of New York Fire Department.

### EXPERT ON FIRE FIGHTING

### Chiefs of Biggest Cities Often Consulted Him as Authority—Began Career as Newsboy.

Simon Brentano, head of the firm of Brentano's, booksellers and publishers at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, since 1877, and, according to Fire Commissioner Adamson, the oldest "buff" associated with the New York Fire Department, died yesterday morning at his home, 34 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mr. Brentano was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, with his brothers, August and Arthur, started in business by delivering newspapers for Brentano's, which was founded by their uncle, August Brentano, in 1858. Thirty-eight years ago they acquired the business, which was first started as "Brentano's Literary Emporium" in a basement opposite the old New York Hotel. From there it was removed to Union Square, where it remained for forty years, finally taking quarters in the present location.

August Brentano, one of the three brothers, died in 1899, and since that time Simon, who was President of the firm, and Arthur have managed the business. Simon Brentano was noted for the high standard he set in literature as well as for his services to the city. He was one of New York's most public-spirited citizens, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Avenue Association was responsible for inaugurating the outdoor usher service on the avenue. His idea was to supplement the traffic policeman, and in 1908, when the ushers were first established, he explained their functions by saying: "Fifth Avenue should be a thoroughfare the very name of which would stand for personal safety against any and all kinds of harm and annoyance. It must be a street on which a child can go without a governess."

Mr. Brentano was a member of the New York State Factory Investigation Committee and the Volunteer Firemen's Association. He was best known through his connection with the Fire Department, in which he was deeply interested. For many years he was one of its leading experts, and probably no member was better or more scientifically posted in fire fighting, fire apparatus, and fire prevention, and he was frequently consulted by the Fire Chiefs of the greatest cities of the world. His library on matters pertaining to his hobby is the most complete in existence and contains thousands of reports, pamphlets, and rare volumes in English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and even in Japanese and Chinese. Mr. Brentano was a close friend and adviser of many Fire Chiefs of this city, including Breslin, Bonner, Meagher, and Croker.

He was so interested in fires and their prevention that for nearly forty years he had a fire-alarm bell in his desk in his office and in his bedroom at his home. It is said that he seldom missed an important fire, as he knew all the alarm signals and would drop anything to run with the apparatus. Shortly after he came here in 1877, he became connected with The Firemen's Journal, for which he collected news items at the various fire houses and at Headquarters. Many articles from his able pen appeared in the journal, which were the result of his continued study and observations at fires, and gradually he became known all over the United States as an authority on fires and their prevention.

Mr. Brentano wrote several books on fire fighting and prevention, the best known of which is "The Control of Fire," and which has been widely read all over the world.

A widow and three children, one of whom is a young man now at college, survive him.

Fire Commissioner Adamson on learning of Mr. Brentano's death paid a high tribute to the old "buff."

"Simon Brentano was our oldest fire buff," he said. "There are a dozen of these left, but Mr. Brentano had been following the firemen longer than any of the others. A buff is a man who is enthusiastically interested in everything connected with the Fire Department and who goes to every fire he can possibly reach, particularly the big ones. Mr. Brentano had been doing this for forty years, and he was known personally to all the older firemen and officers, and as a young man he used to run with the old Volunteer Fire Department. He was an intimate friend of all the Fire Chiefs and a particular friend of Chief Hugh Bonner. Mr. Brentano was a scientific student of fire fighting and spent a great deal of money developing devices to help the firemen, such as methods to prevent frost from freezing, hose hoists, and distributing nozzles. He was a sincere friend of the department and will be greatly missed.

"Few understand the help that the buffs give the department. They are always ready, night or day, to do everything in their power to assist the firemen, and Mr. Brentano was foremost in this work. The whole department mourns the passing of its oldest buff."

### Lady Abinger Dies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The death is announced of Lady Helen Abinger, daughter of Commodore George Alan Magruder, late of the United States Navy, of Virginia, which occurred in London on Saturday.

### Mme. Gabrilowitsch Ill.

Mme. Clara Gabrilowitsch, who was to have given a song recital yesterday afternoon in the Little Theatre, was suddenly taken ill in the morning, so that her recital had to be postponed. It will be given later.

### Stone Picks Baby's Name in Contest

Fredaline Montgomery Stone is the name chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone for their daughter, for naming whom Mr. Stone offered a prize. Four hundred answers were received, the prize going to J. E. Fenton of Astoria, L. I.

## PROPOSE WAGE COMMISSION

### Board Would Fix Living Pay, but Has No Enforcement Power.

Ten thousand women and girls who work in stores in this State receive less than $5.50 per week, and more than 20,000, or 54 per cent. of all the women and girls employed in ew York stores, receive less than $7.50, according to the final report of the State Factory Investigating Commission submitted to the Legislature yesterday. The commission, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner was Chairman, Assemblyman Albert E. Smith, Vice Chairman, and Abram I. Elkus, Chief Counsel, recommended the enactment of a law creating a Wage Commission to determine the necessary living wage for women and minors. A bill for this purpose was introduced. The adoption of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the establishment of a permanent Wage Commission to fix living wages for women and minors was also recommended.

"In shirt and paper-box factories," report read, "more than half of the women workers received less than $7 a week and one-fourth received less than $5."

The proposed Wage Commission would consist of three persons ot be appointed by the Governor and to receive a salary of $10 for each day's service. It was recommended that it should establish Wage Boards composed of representatives of employers, employes, and the public for any industry in which it had reason to believe women and minors were receiving less than a living wage, and, after holding public hearings on its own account, should determine the correct wage and recommend its adoption.

## ROOT'S 70TH BIRTHDAY.

### New York Senator Refers to Retirement in Filibuster Speech.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Friends of Senator Root were surprised today when they realized that he was 70 years of age. Mr. Root made little of his birthday, though probably he had it in mind when, in a speech against the proposed cloture rule, he referred to his coming retirement on March 4. In the course of his remarks, which had the close attention of the Senate, he had a little colloquy with Mr. Thomas of Colorado, who enthusiastically predicted sweeping changes in the procedure of the Senate in the next session.

"Then," said Mr. Root with an amused smile, "from the remote fastnesses of private life I shall eagerly read the public press to watch the realization of the things the Senator so hopefully predicts."

The long hours of the filibustering sessions of the Senate have had no effect on Mr. Root. In fact his celebration of his anniversary consisted in an extended speech that was part of the filibuster against Democratic attempt to adopt a special rule curtailing debate on the Ship Purchase bill. But unlike most filibustering speeches, Mr. Root's address was not a dreary collection of reprints. It was an earnest protest against the shutting off of the rights of the minority, and the only suggestion that he wished to kill a certain amount of time was that he finally stopped on a hint from Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts that the Democrats were ready to recess.

## CHASE SHIP TO GET OPIUM.

### Revenue Cutter Makes Frankmount Return After Search.

Customs officers seized yesterday on the British freight steamer Frankmount, after searching the ship twice, several thousand dollars worth of opium, ten "lay outs" for smoking opium and a plant for the manufacture of smoking opium. They arrested three members of the crew after a series of thrilling incidents, which included a chase by a revenue cutter down the bay after the departing vessel. They also discovered important documentary evidence which they said might result in breaking up the opium smuggling rings at Tacoma and Vancouver, as well as at this port. The police, who assisted in making the arrests, said last night that 20 men were now serving sentences in Atlanta Prison, who were formerly members of the band of smugglers.

After thorough searches the Frankmount's engines steam and started to sail down the Hudson River. She was overhauled by a revenue cutter and brought back.

When the Frankmount got to her anchorage Assistant District Attorney Hanford ordered the arrest of Chief Steward Sung, Jim Tuck, and C. Y. Sing, firemen. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. Today they will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton on the charge of smuggling opium. A squad of Custom House laborers will today search the coal on the freighter for the opium believed to be hidden there.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

PLUMBRIDGE.—Feb. 11, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Plumbridge announce the birth of a son.

POLINGER.—On Feb. 12, 1915, to Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Polinger, 200 West 109th St., a son, at 8 A. M.

## Engaged.

RABINOWITZ—GOLDSTEIN.—Esther Goldstein to Sam Rabinowitz.

## Married.

PROSKAUER—GRANT.—Feb. 12, Gen. and Mrs. Grant announce marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Julien J. Proskauer.

WOOLF—KOHNSTAMM.—On Feb. 13, 1915, Florence Kohnstamm to Louis J. Woolf, by Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses.

BARTLETT—HINMAN.—Feb. 15, Dorothy Hinman to Samuel Colcord Bartlett.

## Died.

ALLEN.—On Feb. 15, in the 87th year of his age, James Monroe Allen. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 709 Union St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

BLACKFORD.—Feb. 14, 1915, Ulysses Grant Blackford, husband of Mary Spencer. Services at his late residence, 342 West 85th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday morning, Feb. 17.

BLACKFORD.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Ulysses Grant Blackford, (Sixth Company,) from his late residence, 342 West 85th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1915, at 4 P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BLAKE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, Walter H., beloved husband of Gertrude Waters, aged 31 years. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Edward J. Connoly, 23 Chester Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Francis of Assisi. Funeral private.

BRADLEY.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at St. Denis Hotel, Mrs. Helen M. Bradley, beloved wife of James A. Bradley. Funeral services from the University Place Presbyterian Church, University Place and 10th St., Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRENTANO.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 15, 1915, Simon Brentano, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 34 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M. Interment on Thursday at Mount Neboh Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Christopher Street Ferry on arrival of 10:20 boat Thursday.

BRIDGHAM.—Sons of the Revolution in the State

# CIRCUITS OF FEDERAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES STILL UNDECIDED --- TENNIS

## STILL HOPES TO PUT 'SKEETERS' IN BRONX

### Jersey City Club's Transfer Bothers the International League Directors.

The International League does not intend to abandon its intention of locating a club in the Bronx, for at yesterday's gathering of the club owners at the Hotel Imperial it was announced that a stock company was being formed to take over the Jersey City Club, to operate in "the Bronx or Jersey City." The club owners made it plain, also, that they do not intend to quit business in the face of the Federal League competition, and have decided to open the league season on April 27 and play a 140-game schedule.

President Barrow stated that baseball men outside of the International League had become interested in the probable transfer of the Jersey City Club to the Bronx, and they still hope to overcome the objection offered to the plan by President H. N. Hempstead of the Giants. It is understood that Billy Gibson and several real estate and business men of the Bronx section are interested in the project and intend to put up a stubborn fight for that territory with organized ball.

According to the present plans, however, the International League is going along slowly, and it was decided yesterday not to draw up a schedule until March 15, which is the latest date their schedule has ever been announced. The league will send out contracts to all its players before March 1. It was decided to limit the number of players to seventeen, including a manager. Each club may have a bench or playing manager, as it sees fit, but must stay within the limit.

The most important action the league took yesterday was to vote that at the schedule meeting on March 15 each club will be required to put up a bond of $10,000, as a guarantee of their contract obligations for the coming season.

In the meantime, the Jersey City matter will be in the hands of a committee, of which President Barrow is the head, and that body will say whether the Skeeters will be decided before that time.

The Schedule Committee is made up of President Barrow and Stein of Buffalo. The opening date is the one upon which has been decided upon. This will be Tuesday, April 27, and the opening games will be as follows: Montreal at Newark, Richmond at Jersey City, or the Bronx, Buffalo at Providence, and Toronto at Rochester.

The transfer of the Baltimore Club to Richmond was ratified, and Jack Dunn's partner in the new venture, Al W. Smith, was initiated into the league. It was also announced at the meeting that the Newark Club would probably be sold by Charles H. Ebbets. It is understood that Newark promoters have an option on the property, which will expire next week. Baltimore people are anxiously awaiting to see what the Federal League intends to do before proceeding with the negotiations.

Those present at the meeting were J. J. McCafferty, Toronto; Sam Lichtenhein, Montreal; J. Stein, Buffalo; C. T. Chapin, Rochester; Al W. Smith and Jack Dunn, Richmond; Steve Flanagan, Providence; C. H. Ebbets and H. W. Medicus, Newark, and Thomas Fogarty, Jersey City.

### THE DAY'S BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Rube Marquard has a busy day before him today. He has an engagement to talk matters over with Manager Lee Magee of the Brooklyn Feds, and it is also understood that Rube is looking for a hearing with the officials of the Giants. The New York Club has ordered Marquard to report at Marlin Springs on March 1, and today Magee will order Rube to leave here for Browns Wells, Miss., on Feb. 24. Rube evidently does not know just which way to turn.

The Yankees signed a new pitcher yesterday in Paul Lewis, a right-handed youngster, who pitched last season for a Hoboken semi-professional team. He is only 19 years old, and in one game last season against the Washington Americans he struck out eighteen batsmen.

A delegation from Worcester, Mass., which is on the New England League circuit, had a conference with President Barrow of the International League yesterday, but they were informed that the International League would not branch into new territory for another season at least.

Marty McHale, the only Yankee pitcher who has not signed his contract, has finished his vaudeville engagements, and had a conference yesterday with Manager Bill Donovan. McHale denied that he was flirting with the "Feds." He is satisfied with his contract with the Yankees, and will sign the document in a day or two.

Carroll W. Rasin, President of the Baltimore Federal League Club, telephoned to President Gilmore in this city yesterday that there was already an advance sale of 7,000 seats for the opening game in Baltimore, and the date has not even been set yet. President Rasin stated that he had a trap-shooting contest with Chief Bender last week, and defeated the redman by a score of 89 to 88 out of a possible 100 targets.

Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees yesterday gave permission to Ray Caldwell to report at Hot Springs next Saturday. Caldwell is at his home in Salamanca, N. Y., and was unable to get away in time to report with the first squad. Ray Fisher of the Yanks is busy teaching a class of students at Middlebury, Vt., and he will not join the Yankees until they assemble at Savannah on March 1.

Christy Mathewson of the Giants will be the guest of honor at a fraternity banquet to be given at San Antonio on March 20. "Matty" is a member of Phi Gamma Delta, Bucknell Chapter, and the dinner is being arranged by the Rev. R. Y. Barber of San Antonio. "Matty's" fraternity brothers from all over Texas will be present.

Al Huenke, one of the Giants' recruit pitchers, wrote to Secretary John B. Foster from his home in New Bremen, Ohio, yesterday, stating that he was in fine shape for the Spring campaign. He also added, "I am going to make the team this year or bust."

The Giants have arranged an exhibition game at Gulfport, Miss., for April 6.

The new mascot of the Yankees is "Babe" Shields, a thirteen-year-old youngster, who comes from 1,522 Brook Avenue, the Bronx. Shields got the job because, he says, he has always been lucky and is sure he can bring the same brand of luck to the Yankees.

Trainer Ed Mackall of the Giants will leave for Marlin Springs, Texas, today with all the traps and trimmings for the training season. He had a load of bats, balls, and gloves, tennis racquets, footballs, medicine balls, golf clubs, and handballs. There isn't an outdoor game that the Giants won't try at Marlin next month.

### Passing of Tannehill and Lake.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Lee Tannehill and Joe Lake will not be seen in Minneapolis American Association baseball uniforms this season, according to President M. E. Cantillon. Tannehill has been sold to Los Angeles and Lake has been unconditionally released.


PIPING ROCK

Long on good points. Class? Well rather.

Ide Silver Collars

The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.


## NEWARK OR THE BRONX.

### Federals Undecided Where to Place Kansas City Team.

President Jim Gilmore, the "boss" of the Federal League, came to town yesterday to confer with Harry F. Sinclair and Pat Powers concerning the location of the Kansas City Club. The men were together for some time, after which President Gilmore stated that the offers from both Newark and the Bronx looked so good that it was difficult to make a choice. The matter was left in the hands of Sinclair and Powers, who will make their decision known in a few days.

"I prefer to leave the selection to the good judgment of Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Powers," said President Gilmore. "They know the conditions here better than I do, and if they think it advisable to locate in the Bronx next season, I am sure they will do so. The inducements, however, to locate in Newark are very strong, and the question will take much consideration."

It is understood that the suggestion to transfer the Indianapolis club has aroused much protest in the league, and that city will be tried for another season at least. "Indianapolis will stick in the league," said Mr. Gilmore, "and they tell me out there that a very promising season is in store for the pennant winners of our league. I want to say that Falkenberg, the Hoofeds' star pitcher, will be with them again. He has not been sold to the Brooklyn Club reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I saw all the best clubs in all the leagues play last season, and I want to say that the Indianapolis Club which won the Federal League pennant was a match for any of them. It played fast, snappy ball, and will again be right up in the race next season.

"I am not interested in what the International League intends to do. All that I have to say about it is that I wish it luck. It seems to me that the other big leagues are under obligations to the minors, and I should think that they would stand by them in their present troubles. The minors made the National and American Leagues, but they seemed to have overlooked that fact now.

"Our minor league project in New England has not been abandoned, and our league will hear the report of our agents at the next meeting in Buffalo. I am going to Pinehurst tomorrow, where I expect to play some golf with Vice President Robert B. Ward. Mr. Ward and Lloyd Rickert are drafting our schedule, which will be ready on Feb. 26."

Mayor John J. Daly of Harrison, N. J., came out strong yesterday for the project of planting the Newark Federal League franchise in Harrison. "Harrison is a hub of a wheel of railroad lines that connects the city with 5,000,000 people," declared the Mayor, and it is the logical place for Newark's big league team to play. Every Harrisonian is rooting hard for the Feds to come here, and we will do all we can for the Feds to assist them in selecting a location for their plant and anything else they may desire. We want the Feds and will welcome them with open arms. Of course, the team will represent Newark, and Newark fans will have the team as their own, but we will root hard for the team, too. Newarkers will find that a better spot could not be chosen. Some of them may not realize it, but it will be easier to get here than to many sections of their own city."

## N. Y. A. C. TEAM WINS.

### Captures Junior Dueling Sword Competition at Fencers' Club.

The New York Athletic Club last night won the junior team dueling sword competition at the Fencers' Club with a total of eight victories in the round-robin event. The Fencers' Club trio finished in second place, with the New York Turn Verein third. These three teams comprised the competitors in the event. There were a number of good bouts, but the interest in them was rivaled by the attention which was drawn to the judges, who were at nearly all times at odds, wordy thrusts and parries being in evidence during many of the bouts.

In the first competition the New York Athletic Club scored a victory over the New York Turn Verein by a score of 5 to 3. The Fencers Club in the next clash of swords tied the New York A. C with a score of 3 to 3, and in the last competition the New York Turn Verein was defeated by the Fencers' Club by a 5 to 3. The final bout in this match brought together Paul Meylan and Charles Cathcart, and a victory by Meylan would have tied his team with that of the New York A. C. He failed to get the touch, however.

The New York Turn Verein team was headed by the veteran swordsman, John Allaire, the other members being Charles Cathcart and George Reimherr. The New York A. C. team was composed of V. P. Curti, F. B. O'Connor, P. A. Curtis, and the Fencers' Club team members were H. A. Hirsh, Paul Meylan, and F. B. Clover.

### Catcher Sullivan Cast Adrift.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—William Sullivan, one of the most skillful catchers ten years ago, was unconditionally released today by the Chicago American League Club. His release was announced upon the arrival of Manager Rowland, who said that with four other catchers, including Ray Schalk, Sullivan's presence on the team was unnecessary. The release was made unconditional in order that he might find a place for himself unhampered. It is understood Sullivan has no position in view. Sullivan served fourteen years as a member of the White Sox. He came to the club during the war between the National and American Leagues, leaving the Boston Nationals. He was manager of the Chicago team in 1909.

### Bill for Sunday "Pro" Baseball.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A bill to legalize Sunday professional baseball in the State of New York was introduced tonight by Assemblyman McElroy of Erie.

"Eighty per cent. of my constituents are working men, who at present never have a chance to see a game of professional baseball," said Mr. McElroy.

"I want to give them the same chance to enjoy the national sport as is now enjoyed by lawyers, doctors, and other professional men. A good baseball game would be an improvement over the way Sunday is spent by thousands of working men of the State."

### Fordham's Baseball Call.

The first call for Spring baseball practice at Fordham went out yesterday, when Manager Walter Lynch ordered all candidates to report to "Jack" Warner, the Maroon coach, today. Practice will be confined to indoor work, and a special cage has been rigged up in the Fordham "gym." As most of last year's team still remains at school a successful season is expected.

### Dorizas to Throw Stone Here.

Mike Dorizas, the University of Pennsylvania "strong man," who was converted into a football player last year, and is now proving one of the best heavyweight wrestlers in intercollegiate circles, will come here next Monday night to compete in the fourteen-pound stone throw, which will be one of the features of the Greek-American A. C. games in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Pat Ryan of the Irish-American A. C., one of the best stone throwers Ireland has sent to this country, will try conclusions with the giant Greek. Entries for the event close today.


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Middlemen's Profits Saved

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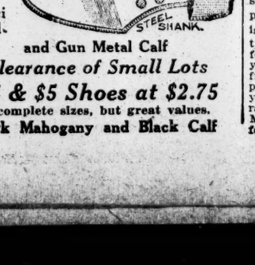


Usual Prices $4.00 to $6.50

In Vici Kid and Gun Metal Calf

Clearance of Small Lots

$4 & $5 Shoes at $2.75

Incomplete sizes, but great values.

Dark Mahogany and Black Calf


## ROSENBAUM LOSES HARD TENNIS MATCH

### Phillips Wins from Last Year's Finalist in Singles Championship After Close Fight.

Overconfidence cost Dr. William Rosenbaum his place in the fifth round of the national indoor lawn tennis singles championship tournament yesterday on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts. Dr. Rosenbaum, who was the runner-up for the championship last year, was opposed by Benjamin M. Phillips, and appeared to be winning easily when he suddenly developed a streak of carelessness, and Phillips, taking advantage of it, scored an unexpected victory. Dr. Rosenbaum won the first set, after a hard struggle 7—5, and in the second set led 5—2 in games and 40—15. He required only one point to win the match, but failed to score it, and from this point Phillips forced his opponent, and after deuce and vantage had been called equalized the sets. Dr. Rosenbaum then settled down to the real business of the match, but Phillips had struck his gait, and by superior placing forced his opponent to a defensive game and won the match.

The default of Karl H. Behr to E. H. Whitney was a big sprprise, as the West Side Club player was in splendid form and had won his two matches in the early rounds in easy fashion. In the other singles match Gustave F. Touchard, the title holder, found little difficulty in disposing of J. M. Steinacher in straight sets, and qualified for the fifth round. Touchard was at the height of his game, and played with all his old-time force and vigor.

Several overnight changes in the pairing of the players for the doubles championship brought the entries down to thirty-two, which eliminated the byes. Several interesting matches were played, which required three sets to reach a decision. The defeat of Wylie C. Grant, five-time indoor champion, and E. H. Whitney by King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin, the Seventh Regiment champion, was the feature of the doubles competition. Seldom in the history of the national indoor championship has such a brilliant match been witnessed. Fifty games were played, and nearly two hours was spent on the court by the four contestants, and it was not until the last stroke of the match that a decision was reached.

The first set was a nip-and-tuck affair throughout. First one pair went into the lead and then the other. With the score 10-all, Smith and Cragin broke through their opponents' service and won their own, which gave them the set. Grant and Whitney came to the issue in the second set, and, in spite of the determined resistence of Smith and Cragin, brought the match even at 10-8. The struggle for the final set was sensational, and the efforts of the players were applauded by a big gallery. As the match neared its end Grant and Whitney tired, and a brilliant rally by Smith and Cragin brought about the conclusion.

Although Karl H. Behr retired from the singles competition, he was paired with Theodore R. Pell in the doubles and scored an easy straight set victory over Charles Chambers and B. H. Dwight. Touchard and Washburn, after winning their way into the second round through the default of G. G. Grenz and his partner, defeated J. C. Collom and L. R. Jennings in the second round.

The foreign players broke even on the day. Count Otto Salm of Austria and F. C. Zehrmann of Germany won from C. Cobb and George A. Walker after three close sets, while R. Ingram, also of Australia, with P. C. Love as a partner, were easily disposed of by Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond. The summary:

National Indoor Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—E. H. Whitney defeated Karl H. Behr by default; Gustave F. Touchard defeated J. M. Steinacher, 6—1, 6—4; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

National Indoor Doubles Championship.—First Round—Kingston Platt and P. C. Dodge defeated Edmund W. Peaslee and George S. Grosbeck, 4—3, 6—1; E. H. Hooker and M. Ely defeated F. C. Zehrmann and partner by default; J. M. Steinacher and Lincoln Ormer defeated W. Halsey Wood and partner by default; Paul Goold and H. H. Manchester defeated Julian S. Myrick and Dr. H. W. Missell, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin defeated Wylie C. Grant and E. H. Whitney, 12—10, 8—10, 6—4; Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Charles Chambers and B. H. Dwight, 6—1, 8—2; C. J. Post and J. P. Lee defeated S. W. Merrihew and J. P. Treanor, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond defeated V. C. Arguimbau and P. C. Love, 6—1, 6—1; J. A. Collom and L. R. Jennings defeated A. M. Hyde and Hoffman Nickerson by default; Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated G. G. Grenz and partner by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Calhoun Cragin and Ralph L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips and Remsen Schenck defeated Vernon S. Prentice and Charles Frederick Watson, Jr., by default; Count Otto Salm and F. C. Zehrman defeated F. C. Cobb and George A. Walker, Jr., 2—6, 7—5, 8—1; Dr. Robinson and G. Robinson defeated I. Weinstein and partner by default; L. Schlesinger and partner defeated G. S. Groesbeck and partner by default.

Second Round—Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated J. C. Collom and L. R. Jennings, 6—1, 6—0.

## SOME LITTLE GIRL WINS.

### Mrs. A. S. Whitesell's Puppy Victor at Woodmere Show.

Mrs. A. S. Whitesell's Some Little Girl, a Boston terrier puppy bitch, was adjudged the best dog in the show in the second monthly match meeting of the Woodmere Kennel Club at the Hotel Gregorian last night. Some Little Girl triumphed over James E. Meade's Pekingese bitch, Aig Gee Ming, which had scored an unopposed victory in its class. It was almost two years since Mr. Meade had an entry in a Woodmere show. His Aig Gee Ming was recently imported from Europe.

Prior to the show Dr. Harris gave an interesting lecture on the Boston terrier standard as adopted by the Boston Terrier Club. The largest crowd of the season was present. The awards:

Boston Terriers, Puppies, Dogs.—Won by J. Blum's Sealskin Little Boy; W. Kubach's Chrystal Duke, second.

Boston Terriers, Puppies, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Whitesell's Some Little Girl; R. B. Craig's Caledonian Blue Bell, second; J. Rooney's Rooney's Beauty, third.

French Bulldogs, Puppies, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Englebrecht's Grano, Jr.; only entrant.

French Bulldogs, Puppies, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. A. Ruege's Midnight Girl; only entrant.

Griffons, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Peter Cedar's Bogie Man, only entrant.

Griffons, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. P. Cedar's Bendlheim; Mrs. McClurg's Flu Fru, second; Mrs. P. Cedar's Brownie, third.

Toy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. H. McCutcheon's Waldheim Beautiful, (spaniel;) Mrs. Dolbey's Nankie Fu, (Pekingese,) second.

Toy, Bitches.—Won by James E. Meade's Pekingese Aig Gee Ming.

Best in the Show.—Won by Mrs. A. S. Whitesell's Boston terrier Some Little Girl; James Meade's Pekingese Aig Gee Ming.

### Cyclist Kramer Returns Home.

Frank L. Kramer, the American cycling champion, returned to his home in East Orange yesterday after a trip to his old home in Evansville, Ind., following the Chicago six-day race. Kramer, while about eight pounds above his weight in racing condition, is in splendid shape, and will lay off for two more weeks, when he will start training for the outdoor season. Kramer will this year try to annex the national title for the fifteenth successive year. The veteran champion has been a professional rider for sixteen years, and faces the hardest campaign of his racing career. Today he will confer with Maury Gordon, his new trainer, about plans for the season.

## JIM WRAY'S CREW CALL.

### 150 Harvard Men Report for Rowing—Baseball Men Out, Too.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—Jim Wray, Harvard's 'Varsity rowing coach, had his hands full today with more than 150 young oarsmen who appeared as candidates for the varsity, dormitory and freshmen class crews. It will be several weeks before the men can get on the river, but in the meantime the machines will be used and much progress made.

For this year's 'Varsity crew eleven of the sixteen men who rowed in the first and second eights last Spring are available and competition for places in Capt. Murray's shell is sure to be keen. Harvard had two eights last year, that which ranked second winning at the Henley regatta in England.

Two eights will be developed for this year's racing at New London, although it has not yet been decided whether the substitute crew will be a four or an eight. There are some very promising freshmen on hand.

An operation today on T. J. D. Fuller for a stomach trouble, and the order of physicians that Schall, a 'Varsity oarsman of last year, should not row this season, deprived the squad of two prominent candidates.

Capt. Russ Ayres of the 'Varsity nine, which will again be coached by Dr. Frank Seaton of Brown University, welcomed a big field of candidates in the cage. For the present only the battery men will be worked out, but in three weeks the infielders and outfielders will be assembled. Last Fall Harvard had an unusually long practice session, and considerable good timber was developed.

Of last year's pitching staff only Hitchcock has been lost by graduation, Mahan, Whitney and Frye, the latter, a left hander, remaining. In addition, Harvard has Willcox, who showed much promise as a member of last year's freshmen team, and J. A. Gilman, the 'Varsity football tackle of two years ago. While Waterman, the regular catcher last year, is still in college Harte, the 1917 backstop, is expected to make a strong bid for a regular place on the nine. Also among the candidates for catcher is Charley Brickley, captain of last year's football eleven, who caught for his class team in freshman year.

## LITTLE INTEREST IN ROWING.

### Only Twenty-four Columbia Freshmen Report to Coach Rice.

H. J. Ritter, one of the huskiest of the youngsters out for the Columbia freshmen crew, was appointed Acting Captain of his squad yesterday by Coach Rice. Ritter is a graduate of Stuyvesant High School and has been one of the most faithful of the candidates, holding his position at No. 7 since the start of the season. He weighs close to 180 pounds.

The size of the rowing squad of the first-year class has not materially increased in spite of Coach Rice's earnest plans for more men. Twenty-four reported yesterday afternoon, and Coach Rice thought himself lucky to be able to boat three eights. A squad of fifty is desired.

The 'Varsity candidates are more numerous, and Coach Rice is encouraged with the early practice. The veterans have been reporting regularly at daily practice in the past two weeks, and the squad is rapidly swinging into shape for the long, hard months of training still before them.

### Cutler Defeats Lawrenceville.

The Cutler School hockey team, interscholastic champions, defeated Lawrenceville in a fast game at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 4 to 1. The team work and passing of the Cutler boys were superior to that of Lawrenceville, and they held the advantage from the start. Fox, the Cutler rover, did some speedy skating and scored three of the goals for his team. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1 in Cutler's favor. The line-up and summary:

| Cutler. | Position. | Lawrenceville. |
|---|---|---|
| Piper | Goal | Sayville |
| Marsh | Point | Blodgett |
| Bull | Cover point | Rubsaleun |
| Fox | Rover | Saunders |
| Dowling | Centre | Lamarsche |
| Lawson | Left wing | Mills |
| McPherson | Right wing | Erdman |

Goals: Cutler, (3) Bull, Lawrenceville—Lamarsche. Substitution—Hunter for Blodgett. Referee—Ernest Garon, Hockey Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

### Stevens Schoolboys Win Hockey.

Stevens schoolboys gained a 3 to 0 victory over the De Witt Clinton hockey team at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning. The winners scored all their goals in the first period. Each team played with six men. The line-up:

| Stevens. | Position. | Clinton. |
|---|---|---|
| Cox | Goal | Aldrich |
| Bradfield | Point | Power |
| Balzer | Cover point | Shaw |
| Ford | Centre | Heinsohn |
| Jordan | Right wing | Ashley |
| Werhan | Left wing | J. Heinsohn |

Goals—Jordan, (2,) Ford. Referee—M. Dowling, Cutler. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

### Hockey Club to Start Climbing.

The Hockey Club is out to follow in the footsteps of the Boston Braves and make a rapid climb out of the cellar position in the Amateur Hockey League. Since beating the Boston A. A. and getting in a tie for last place with the Irish-Americans in the league race, the Hockey Club now expects to win all the remaining games on its schedule. The team will play the Irish-Americans at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. A victory will put the Hockey Club players in a tie for third place with the Crescents. The team is playing fast hockey now, but will have to show its best form in order to beat the Winged Fist seven.

### College Men for A. A. U. Games.

Invitations were sent to trainers of every prominent college east of the Mississippi River yesterday by Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union to enter teams or individuals in the A. A. U. senior indoor championships which are scheduled for Madison Square Garden on the night of March 4. The A. A. U. Secretary anticipates a large entry of college men, inasmuch as they could compete in the championships without injuring their chances in the intercollegeiate indoor team meet which will be held at the Garden on March 6. No entries have been received for the title sports, but nominations for these games are invariably delayed.

### Metropolitan Gymnastic Carnival.

Entry blanks have been issued to all registered clubs in this district for the Metropolitan Association gymnastic championships which will be held at the New York Turn Verein on March 16. Clubs in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southern Associations will also receive the blanks, for the all-around championship will be open to athletes of these organizations. The winner of the all-around title will be sent to the national championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Kanis, the present national title holder, will be opposed by Kanis, the metropolitan champion, for the first time, and a sharp competition is assured. Dancing has been made an added attraction to the gymnastic tournament.

### Hungarian-Americans Win on Mat.

The wrestling team of the Hungarian-American A. C. pulled out a victory over the East Side Y. M. C. A. aggregation in a dual wrestling meet held in the latter's gymnasium by the score of 17 points to 15. The Hungarians captured all the points in the 135-pound class and second place in each of the three other classes. Fifteen exciting bouts kept the crowd on edge throughout. R. H. Woods, wrestling coach of the Bronx Church House, proved a capable referee.

### Tiger Swimmers at Columbia.

Columbia's swimming team meets the Princeton aquatic aggregation tonight in the Morningside Heights pool. The Blue and White team has hopes of defeating the Tigers in the swimming events, but are not so confident of the water polo game, in which the Tigers are exceptionally strong. Harold Vollmer, who won the 100 and 220 yard swims against Yale last week, will be Columbia's star performer in these events. The Columbia relay team, composed of Davidow, former Captain of the De Witt Clinton High School team; Coope, Lee, and Vollmer, will present a strong combination against the visitors.

### Pari-Mutuel Betting for Nevada.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 15.—The Pari-Mutuel bill, amending the anti-gambling law so as to legalize betting on horse races under the pari-mutuel system, was passed by the Assembly, 38 to 12, this afternoon. It now goes to Gov. Boyle for signature.

## CORNELL TO CUT BIG SWATH IN GARDEN

### Coach Jack Moakley Priming Crack Athletes for Indoor Intercollegiates.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—All the star athletes of the champion Cornell track team will be entered in the indoor games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held in Madison Square Garden on March 6, according to the present plans of Coach Jack Moakley. While it is not yet possible to make final plans for this meet it is probable that Cornell will enter thirty athletes in the games.

Among the men who will represent the Red and White at New York are the crack distance runners, Speiden, Hoffmire, Potter, Windnagle, Alma Richards, the former Olympic champion high jumper; Milton, who scored in the pole vault in the Intercollegiates last Spring; Ingersoll, who scored in the sprints at the same meet last Spring; McCutcheon, who gained a point in the hammer throw at that meet, and a number of other men who have shown considerable ability in dual and other meets.

At present it seems probable that Cornell will enter at least four relay teams and teams in each of the three field events—shot put, high jump, and pole vault.

The Ithacans will probably be represented in the relay event in which each man will run 1,000 yards, and in the event in which each man will run 2,000 yards. It is also probable that in the relay race in which each man will run 500 yards and that in which each man will run 300 yards the Ithacans will also enter teams. Cornell is stronger in the longer distances, and therefore, Coach Moakley will make a big play for these events.

In the 2,000 entry list he will enter Hoffmire, the intercollegiate two-mile champion; Potter, the intercollegiate cross-country champion; Corwith, a crack cross-country runner; Windnagle, also a star at distance events, and one or two others from this group: Cadiz, Brown, Souder, and Burke.

Among the entries for the 1,000-yard event will be Speiden, Windnagle, Irish, Potter, Hoffmire, Grime, Silbert, Jaqua, and Burke.

Coming down to the shorter relays the Cornell entrants will be taken from the following: Lewis, Starr, Crim, Mehaffey, Irish, Speiden, O'Leary, Cutler, and Souder.

And if Cornell should enter a team in the short-distance events it will be selected from Ingersoll, Zanders, Starr, Crim, Mehaffey, Potter, Lynch, Priester, and others.

At the head of the team which will compete in the high jump will be Richards, who can certainly do six feet. Other probable entrants in this event will be Warner, Cady, Hanrahan, and McLaren.

Among the most likely candidates for the shot-put team will be Richards, McCutcheon, Howell, Deldrich, and Moore. McCutcheon, who is an experienced weight man, was hurt while playing football last Fall. He sustained a broken wrist, and while he has been practicing for the track team for the last week or so, Moakley is not yet able to determine whether he will be able to attain his last year's form. Last year he was putting the shot 43 feet.

The Ithacans who make a strong play in the pole vault are Milton, who scored at the Intercollegiate meet last year. Another likely man is Vankennen, who two years ago scored at the championship meet, and Foss, a sophomore, has been clearing 12 feet on occasions during the Winter. Two other likely men are Cheney and Lee.

Over two hundred men are now out working for the track team on Alumni Field. The enlarged training quarters in the Schoellkopf clubhouse and the opportunity of using the baseball cage for hurdlers, jumpers, vaulters, and weight men have given impetus to track practice at Cornell. The Ithacans at this time seem weak in the quarter mile and in the sprints because Capt. Reller will not be able to run this year. None of the hurdlers has so far shown great success, but the probability of development seems very good.

### Sea Gate Marathon Entries.

Two previous winners of the Brooklyn to Sea Gate Marathon, Harry Parkinson of the Bradhurst Field Club and William Rozette of the Irish-American A. C., were among the thirty athletes nominated for the same race on Washington's Birthday when entries closed yesterday with the Fourteenth Regiment A. A., Brooklyn. W. Clifton of the North Dorchester A. A., champion of New England at ten miles, has also been named as a starter. His is the only out-of-town entry received by the Brooklyn regiment. Other prospective starters are Charles Davis, P. Coyne, Frank Zuna, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner; H. Andrews, Charley Pores, G. Buttner, W. Brazill, J. Venturini, Charles De Stefano, winner of the Millrose A. A. road run; F. Forrester, J. Conville, S. Klein, G. Mass, R. Mohrman, S. Sheridan, J. Shanley, Harry Nye, S. Weiss, Frank Travelena, C. Scarlota, J. A. Hughes, W. Fryxell, V. Schwartz, G. Hagerstrom, C. Belloto, and George Crosby. On the recommendation of Trainer Lawson Robertson, the entries of four lads under 17 years old were declined owing to the severity of the Brooklyn-Sea Gate course.

### Y. M. H. A. to Stage Two Runs.

The Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association will stage two road runs tomorrow evening. The first race will be an invitation event for members of Young Men's Hebrew Associations in the Metropolitan League, excepting the members of the home club, who will compete in a race for themselves later in the evening. For the invitation run there will be ten prizes. This is the first opportunity that the various Young Men's Hebrew Associations have had an opportunity to race among themselves without having to compete against the more experienced runners of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Club. The home club will then have a handicap road run for its own members, the handicap limit to be five minutes. Prizes will be awarded to the first ten men to finish, with eight additional "first-time" prizes. S. Freirich and G. Lowitz have been accorded the honor post as scratch men by the coach, Nat Osk.

### Paterson Schools in A. A. U.

Application for membership in the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. was received by Secretary John W. Tully yesterday from the Paterson Public Schools Athletic League, an organization formed in 1906, and which has several thousand members. The application was made through Louis Kirsinger, A. A. U. Commissioner in Paterson. The Paterson organization will be received as a group member by the local association and will receive the same benefits derived by the Public Schools Athletic League here. Competition between schools can now be held without registration by the boys of Paterson and open meets can be conducted without charge for sanction.

### Connolly Has Not Resigned.

John Connolly, member of the Metropolitan Association Committee from the Second Battalion Naval Militia Athletic Association, has not resigned, as reported in athletic circles for two days. Connolly returned to New York yesterday after being away for several weeks, during which time he missed two meetings of his committee. In denying the rumor, Connolly added that he might be compelled to resign shortly because of business which will take him out of the city for more than a month. Should Connolly resign it is very likely that no successor will be chosen, because of the trouble necessitated in securing nominations and then taking a mail canvas of the Board of Governors. The committee would work with four members as effectively as with five.

### Fordham Loses Basket Ball Star.

Fordham's basket ball team will be seriously crippled for the remainder of the season because of the injury to Walsh, the mainstay of the Maroon five. Walsh had the middle finger of his left hand badly lacerated in a scrimmage during the Manhattan game last Saturday night. As the same finger was affected by blood poisoning last season as a result of a similar injury, the wound is far more dangerous than was at first supposed. In consequence of his finger's mishap last year, Walsh, who is rated as the star twirler on the Fordham baseball team, was unable to play till late in June, and it is feared that the reopening of the wound last Saturday may deprive him of another chance to make the Maroon nine this year. As a result of Walsh's absence, Rapacki, the former Cathedral College midget, will be Fordham's dependence at forward on the Maroon quintet.

## HANDICAP GOLF LIST.

### Ouimet Likely to be Placed at Scratch, with Travers Next.

Members of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association have been sent proofs of the annual handicap list, which designates those players eligible for the national amateur championship. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the association, said yesterday that there has been less difficulty than usual in getting the clubs to send in the necessary data, and that under these conditions it was probable that the list would be given out early in March.

There has been considerable speculation as regards the possible position of Francis Ouimet, the national amateur title holder. It is, of course, understood that he will be at scratch, but whether Jerome D. Travers will share the honor, as he did last year, remains to be seen, though it is thought likely that Ouimet will be alone in the place. Recently the Massachusetts Golf Association gave Ouimet, the State champion, the unprecedented handicap of plus 3, a radical step which is not likely to be followed by the national body.

James A. Tyng, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced last night that forty-eight of the seventy clubs in the association had replied to his letter asking for handicap data for the local roster. It is believed that the remaining twenty-two will get in line quickly and permit of the announcement of the list within the next few weeks. A committee meeting will be held shortly, to go over the list tentatively arranged.

Incidentally, the Executive Committee of the local association will meet within the next few days, one of the matters to be considered being the junior metropolitan championship.

## TIN WHISTLES ROUND ROBIN.

### Novelty Golf Engages Attention of Winter Visitors at Pinehurst.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 15.—As the season's novelty the annual round robin golf competition of the Tin Whistles is annually anticipated. Qualifying in divisions of four the contestants play with other competitors in their division at match play, the largest number of wins taking the division trophies. There are also gold medals for the best gross and net scores. In today's play I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill won the gross trophy with an 86 and close after him was T. B. Boyd of St. Louis in 87. C. L. Becker of Woodland made 88 and W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills tied at 89, with Robert Hunter of Weeburn, who dropped into the second gross quartet on the play-off. In this flight his companions are G. T. Dunlap of Forest Hills, Henry C. Fownes of Pittsburgh, and C. S. McDonald of Toronto.

The best net score was 77, and W. S. Van Clief of the Richmond County Club won it playing with a handicap of 19. P. S. MacLaughlin of Scarsdale, J. G. Nicholson of New Bedford, and G. M. Howard of Halifax all made 93 for a place in the first net division.

The Blancke of Essex Fells, H. W. Ormsbee, J. T. Newton, and J. D. C. Rumsey of Brooklyn; Dr. J. S. Brown of Montclair, A. B. Alley and J. D. Foot of Apawamis are among those who got in the the lower division.

### Women's Golf at Palm Beach.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—With a field of forty women golfers, including two runners-up in the national championship, the Florida women's championship will start tomorrow. Miss L. B. Hyde, South Shore, former metropolitan champion and the present title holder here, is the favorite for the honor, while Miss Blaine Stannard, Chicago, the national runner-up last year, a close second. Philadelphia is represented by Mrs. Milton C. Work, Mrs. Milton Herold, Miss Ethel Campbell, Miss Helen Wilbur, and Miss Meredith Converse. The prominent metropolitan entries are Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century Club.

## SOCCER "GATE" PICKING UP.

### Second Round in England Draws 416,000, Worth $65,865.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The receipts from the second round of the English Cup ties, which was concluded last Saturday, showed an improvement over the "gate" from the first round games, considering only half the number of matches were played. Four hundred and two thousand people paid $60,760 to see the thirty-two games on Jan. 9, while the second round, in which only sixteen games were decided, attracted 416,088 people, whose gate money totaled $65,865. In the first round last year $121,430 was received, while the second round ties produced $100,065.

The Chelsea-Arsenal game was the biggest attraction this season, heading the list with just over $6,000, while Bradford City and Middlesborough were close up at second place with $5,500.

Many clubs are already feeling the pinch badly through the big falling off in receipts, and at the close of the season at the end of April serious trouble will have to be met. As little provision can be made for salaries throughout the Summer months, unless the war is terminated before next September, the outlook for soccer next season is far from encouraging.

The draw for the third round ties to be decided next Saturday, resulted as follows:

Manchester City vs. Chels

# LOWER PHONE RATES WILL BE DRAWN UP

### Prof. Bemis to Submit a City Schedule to Legislative Investigating Committee.

### 5-CENT INTER ZONE CHARGE

### Maximum of Nickel a Call for Subscribers Also Expected—Company's History Reviewed.

When the Foley Legislative Committee that is investigating telephone rates meets again it will receive from Prof. Edward W. Bemis a proposed schedule of lower rates for New York City. He told the committee yesterday at its meeting in the rooms of the County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway, that the proposed rates could not be drawn up unless he had access to the New York Telephone Company's books that show the various classes of revenue derived from different forms of contracts, with other data bearing on the number of stations.

J. L. Swayze, counsel for the New York Telephone Company, promised to turn over the material to Prof. Bemis, and the committee adjourned until he was ready to make his report. The work probably will take several days.

The fixing of a flat five-cent interzone rate and a maximum charge of 5 cents a call for subscribers are believed to be the fundamental reductions which the Bemis report will call for. The present zone arrangement is objected to because it enables the company to charge, 5, 10, and in some cases 15 cents for calls over subscribers' lines in New York City, while the maximum charge of 7.2 cents a call, which subscribers must now pay when they take out a 600-call contract, is too high, in the committee's opinion.

When Andrew Sangster, an expert accountant, who has been assisting Prof. Bemis, was testifying yesterday, Senator Herbert W. Coates asked if he had had any difficulty getting at the books and data of the telephone company. Mr. Sangster replied that he had had every facility.

"Then there is no reason why any accountant whether working for a committee or a commission couldn't have arrived at the same results as you have—in other words, there's no excuse for our being here?" suggested the Senator.

The witness nodded. Mr. Swayze said he thought the same results could have been obtained by investigators for the Service Board. He added that the whole proceeding had cost the company $500,000 already, and held up must proposed development in the State.

Gordon Reel, formerly chief engineer of the Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Company of Missouri, who has been retained as telephone engineer by the committee, traced the history of the New York Telephone Company. Since the merger of 1909, he said, forty of the smaller up-State lines were taken under the Bell system control by being bought up by the Friendship Telephone Company, a million-dollar holding company for the Bell interests.

In addition, the Friendship Company owns the stock of fifteen other up-State telephone concerns, according to the witness, but these companies continue to operate under their original names. It was further shown that these seven companies are operating, presumably as independents, in territory now covered by the regular Bell system: Albany Home, Cohoes-Waterford, Commercial Union, in and about Troy; Crystal Lake, in Averill Park; Independent Union, in the Newburg district; North Shore of Port Jefferson, L. I., and the York State, covering the Binghamton-Elmira region.

A report based on figures supplied by all companies was introduced showing that there were 1,578 different telephone companies in the State, with a total authorized capital of $637,587,602, of which $387,443,222.18 has been issued. Of these, according to the report, 647 are virtually under the Bell system control through "traffic agreements." A large number of others are of the small variety, often connecting only two or three farms. It was shown that the 647 maintained 37,327 trunk lines and 97,258 stations.

Mr. Sangster testified that while the investment in the New York Telephone Company's plant had increased by more than $10,000,000 last year, the net income fell off more than $1,000,000. This, he said, was partly due to the 10 per cent. cut in city tolls, and also in a measure to general business conditions since the war.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Duties Fixed on Muslin, Wool Cloth, and Enameled Ware.

General Appraiser Cooper, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday handed down a decision in a controversy between the Government and Stoffel & Co. of this city and St. Gall, dealing with the values on plain bleached muslin manufactured in the Swiss embroidery centre. When the goods reached the Appraiser's Stores for the usual customs examination, the examiner, with the approval of Appraiser Sague, held the muslin undervalued and raised the invoice prices to make what was deemed correct foreign market value. Duty was taken by Collector Malone on the higher basis. The testimony put before Judge Cooper convinced him that the original prices as invoiced were correct. The levy of duty on the higher rates was reversed.

Wool cloth manufactured by John Crawford & Sons, Leeds, was advanced by the Appraiser at this port as being invoiced at too low figures. The appeal for reappraisement came before Judge Brown, who decided that all the items represent proper market value in the Leeds market with one exception. Goods invoiced at 2s. 9d. per yard he held should be assessed on a valuation of 2s. 11d. a yard. The remainder of the imputation was allowed to enter as invoiced.

Enameled ware white round basins in two sizes from Eisehhuttenwerke Thale, Thale, Germany, imported at Philadelphia just before the war, were invoiced at 1.15 marks and 1.25 marks apiece, respectively. Judge Brown allowed the goods to enter at the prices invoiced, but made a slight advance in the discounts.

## FIRST BOMB FOR ORANGE.

### Saloon Keeper's House Damaged—Two Suspects Are Held.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—Two Italians arrested soon after a bomb early this morning partly wrecked the front of Angelo Monica's home, 81 Lincoln Avenue, here, are believed by the police to know something about the series of "Black Hand" letters Monica has been receiving since December. Monica is a saloon keeper and well to do. The bomb was the first to be used by Black Handers in Orange.

The prisoners said they were Carmen Caruso, 42 years old, of 21 Valley Road, West Orange, and Francis Di Marsico, 30, of 49 Washington Street, West Orange. Monica told the police he did not know them.

## WOULD LIMIT WOMEN'S WORK

### Jersey Labor Head Wants Children's Time Restricted Also.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Asking legislation that will require a shorter workday for women and girls in New Jersey, Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor, submitted his annual report to Gov. Fielder today for transmission to the Legislature.

"Independent of the economic aspects of this question," says the report, "the responsibility of the State is to conserve the physical wellbeing of those who are in a large measure unable to protect themselves and upon whom depends the health of future generations. The question demands a humane and enlightened policy, which should not fall below the accepted standard of our industrial competitors."

There were 376 factory fires in the State during the year, with only one fatality. On order of the department 1,968 buffing, polishing, and grinding wheels were provided with blower systems. In addition, 137 dust orders and 475 orders for steam control were complied with in the felt hat industry. Practically every foundry in the State has been directed to provide washing accommodations, dressing rooms, first aid supplies for burns, free passageways for carrying metal, exhausts for sand blasts, drinking water, and proper lighting and heating.

A summary of the work of the Employers' Liability Commission is contained in the report. It shows that in the 5,371 cases closed in 1914 these settlements were effected: Compensation, $387,128; medical aid, $69,407; burial, $11,464.

## MEN ACCEPT WAGE CUT.

### 3,000 More Ironworkers Are Put to Work as Result.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The plants of the National Enameling and Stamping Company in Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis will begin operations next Monday with a full force working full time as the result of a referendum vote of the ironworkers accepting a cut in wages. The vote, taken Saturday, was announced today. More than 3,000 workmen will get jobs under the reduced scale.

The wage scale was to be on a sliding basis, varying with the market price of the factories' products. The cut was necessary, the officers said today, owing to the inability of the independent factories to compete with the trust companies under the old scale.

## IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—The 1,500 employes of the American Lead Pencil Works got out of the building in three minutes yesterday, without disorder, when the fire alarm was sounded because of a slight fire in the lead room. The damage to the building was slight.

NEWARK.—The police are searching for a woman who deserted a baby in the department store of L. Bamberger & Co. on Saturday afternoon. She checked the child, who is about 7 months old, saying that she wished to do some shopping.

PATERSON.—The "Billy" Sunday Committee announced yesterday that the evangelist would not come to this city until March 21, as he had decided to devote another week to his work in Philadelphia.

CALDWELL.—The annual memorial celebration in honor of Grover Cleveland will be held at the Caldwell Presbyterian Church on March 14. Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education of New York and President of the Memorial Association, is making the arrangements. Among the speakers will be Francis Lynde Stetson and Col. Edward M. Rice, a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

COMMUNIPAW.—Michael Pokak of 250 Pine Street and Mitchel Fedor of 249 Pine Street, Jersey City, who were installing switches in the railroad yard, were killed yesterday morning by the Newark train on the Central Railroad which left here at 7:15 o'clock. There was a heavy fog and the engineer did not see the men.

RED BANK.—Bartholomew Flynn, son of Terence Flynn, who suffered a fracture of the skull on Sunday when he was hit by an automobile driven by Lester Elsmore, son of Sigmund Elsnor, a clothing manufacturer, died yesterday in the Long Branch Hospital. A charge of assault was made against the driver, Frank Webber, and bail was fixed at $1,000.

ASBURY PARK.—While A. B. Gillingham was at work in a machinery repair shop, which he owned, in South Main Street, his clothing caught in a set screw in the main shafting. He was hurled to the ceiling and his back was broken by the blow and he died instantly.

STIRLING.—George E. Brinke, station agent of the Lackawanna Railroad here, has built a complete miniature railroad, with locomotive, equipped trains, to test an automatic train stop which he is perfecting. He will soon apply for a patent.

BURLINGTON.—With the final settlement yesterday of the estate of Franklin R. Frazier, the Burlington County Home for Aged Women received a bequest of $1,340 and the county home for children a similar amount. Frazier was a bachelor. He had not been outside the limits of Burlington for forty years.

BLOOMINGDALE.—Robert Nelson of Washington, N. J., was killed by a freight train of the Susquehanna Railroad near the Butler station yesterday afternoon. It is believed that he was walking on the track and that the engineer did not see him because of the heavy fog.

## COMMODITIES MARKETS

### WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a sharp upturn, and at the close of the day values were 4¼ to 5¼c above the final of Saturday. The May position was back to the closing level of Thursday, while the July position was only ⅞c lower. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 3,371,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 152,000 a year ago, while bonded wheat increased 52,000 and the Canadian visible supply decreased 1,115,000 bushels. Since the first of the year the visible shows a decrease of 19,289,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 4,545,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.68¾, and No. 2 hard at $1.68, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.68¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.65¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .. | .. | $1.65 | $1.62 | $1.01⅝ |
| July | .. | .. | 1.41⅛ | 1.36¼ | 97 |

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.67⅝ | 1.63⅝ | 1.67⅝ | 1.63 | .. |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | *1.50⅜ | 1.54 | 1.59½ | 1.54⅛ | 93⅞ |
| July | 1.34⅜ | 1.31 | 1.34½ | 1.29⅝ | 88⅞ |

### CORN.

The corn market was firm early, and prices advanced 1 to 1⅛c, in sympathy with wheat and on reports of export sales of about 500,000 bushels. The market lost part of the advance on an increase of 3,509,000 bushels in the visible supply, which brought the total to over the 40,000,000 mark, and at the close of the day values were ¼ to ⅜c net higher. The cash demand was not aggressive, and it was said that exporters were trying to resell corn in the West. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 80⅞ | 79⅝ | 80¼ | 79¾ | 65⅝ |
| July | 82 | 80⅞ | 81¼ | 81 | 64⅞ |

### OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels, and prices were very steady, closing a little off from the top, however, but with net gains of ⅝ to ¾c. The visible supply showed an increase of 303,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 879,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 65c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 64¼c; No. 4 white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 67½c; ordinary clipped white, 66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 61⅝ | 60⅝ | 61 | 60⅜ | 39⅜ |
| July | 57⅝ | 56⅜ | 57⅝ | 56⅝ | 39⅝ |

### PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was active and lower under liquidation, and selling by packers on reports of a slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Tuesday, 33,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | 10.90 | 10.77 | 10.80 | 10.95 | 10.95 |
| July | 11.02 | 10.92 | 10.95 | 11.07 | 11.15 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 10.25 | 10.15 | 10.20 | 10.20 | 11.65 |
| July | 10.47 | 10.40 | 10.42 | 10.45 | 11.80 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May | 19.00 | 18.82 | 18.87 | 18.90 | 21.77 |
| July | 19.35 | 19.22 | 19.27 | 19.30 | .. |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and trading was in comparatively small lots. Early in the day prices were lower; the active positions declined 3 to 6 points in sympathy with lard, but at the close there was a partial recovery, and final quotations were 3 points net lower to 6 points higher. The firmness in the grain markets and in the crude position discouraged heavy selling and were responsible for the late rally.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 7.05@7.20 | 7.10 |
| February | .. | .. | 7.10@7.20 | 7.10 |
| March | 7.14 | 7.13 | 7.14@7.20 | 7.16 |
| April | 7.20 | 7.17 | 7.21@7.22 | 7.22 |
| May | 7.26 | 7.22 | 7.25@7.27 | 7.28 |
| June | .. | .. | 7.36@7.39 | 7.38 |
| July | 7.46 | 7.42 | 7.44@7.46 | 7.47 |
| August | 7.55 | 7.52 | 7.53@7.57 | 7.53 |
| September | 7.67 | 7.63 | 7.66@7.67 | 7.90 |

### COFFEE.

The coffee market was again under pressure of offerings and prices at one time showed declines of 13 to 20 points from the final of Saturday, although late in the day there was a partial rally, and closing quotations were 2 to 10 points net lower. In the local spot market prices were easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.50@5.51 | 5.53 |
| March | 5.48 | 5.42 | 5.56@5.57 | 5.58 |
| April | .. | .. | 5.62@5.63 | 5.68 |
| May | 5.77 | 5.58 | 5.73@5.74 | 5.78 |
| June | 5.81 | 5.80 | 5.75@5.76 | 5.78 |
| July | 6.86 | 6.67 | 6.75@6.77 | 6.85 |
| August | .. | .. | 6.84@6.85 | 6.92 |
| September | 7.00 | 6.85 | 6.93@6.94 | 6.99 |
| October | .. | .. | 6.99@7.00 | 7.06 |
| November | .. | .. | 7.07@7.08 | 7.13 |
| December | 7.18 | 7.01 | 7.16@7.17 | 7.20 |

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 7,452 packages. With a good deal of stock carried over from last week, the offerings were heavy, and without a corresponding demand the market showed further weakness on nearly all grades. Extra fresh creamery sold at 30½@31c, only a few strictly fancy lots commanding 31½@32c. A good deal of the fresh butter was offered from 27@30c and dragged at that. Held creamy not moving. Renovated a little easier. Ladles and packing stock lower. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 25@25½c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 28@29c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, 20½@21c; current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,335 cases. Arrivals were moderate and advices indicated rather moderate supplies near at hand, although there are indications of increasing production and larger supplies for the near future. The market was easier and closed unsettled and irregular at the reduction noted. Storage eggs are dragging heavily, and some holders are pressing for sales; values were little more than nominal on the finest qualities; most of the remaining supply is offering from about 17½c downward. Nearby white eggs scarce and cleaning up closely at firm prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25½@26c; extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; refrigerator, best, 18@20c; undergrades, 14@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@33c; defective, 31@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@33c; Western, gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 25½@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@25c.

## TO EXTEND B. & M. NOTES.

### Directors Think Acceptance of Plan Will Avoid Receivership.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad voted today to ask holders of $23,000,000 of short-term notes of the road, due March 2, to extend them six months and to accept as part payment five-year notes of the Maine Railways Company, a holding company organized about a year ago.

The Directors believe that the acceptance of this plan by a majority of the noteholders will obviate the necessity for a receivership. Some of the notes are held by Massachusetts savings banks, but the majority are owned by private investors.

James H. Hustis, President of the railroad, said:

"The Directors are as one in their belief that a further extension of the notes at this time is imperative if a receivership is to be avoided on March 2. They are likewise unanimous that such a course is highly desirable from every standpoint, including that of the noteholders. If the bills now before the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, permitting a reorganization, are passed during the present legislative sessions, there is every reason to believe that a reorganization will be effected that will fully protect all interests, including the noteholders.

"No direct action looking to definite terms can well be taken until the necessary legislation is secured. This legislation is permissive only, simply allowing the various interests to get together and build up one strong system out of the several roads now composing the system. It is to give an opportunity for the several Legislatures fully to consider the bills for reorganization that the noteholders are being asked to extend their notes for a further period of six months, so that it is on the decision of the noteholders that receivership at this time rests."

## FOR CATHOLIC DAILY PAPER.

### Chicago Publication Said to Have Strong Financial Backing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Chicago is to have a Roman Catholic daily newspaper, to be published by the Nuncio Publishing Company of 79 West Monroe Street. The first number will appear in about sixty days, according to Daniel McAlister, Secretary of the publishing company.

The new daily will be published every afternoon and on Sundays. The evening edition will consist of sixteen pages and the Sunday edition from twenty-four to thirty pages. The paper will be independent in politics and will cost 2 cents. All the other Chicago morning and afternoon papers are sold at 1 cent.

The movement was launched last June and the company was incorporated last September. Pledges of $400,000 have been made for the enterprise, it is said. The promoters say when the list of stockholders is published it will be found that the new paper has the strongest financial backing of any Catholic venture ever launched in this country. The name of the editor has not yet been disclosed, but it is announced the newspaper will be conducted by a board of five, which will censor the publication. This board will be headed by Father John Noll of Huntingdon, Ind., editor of The Sunday Visitor. The announcement further states that the paper is to have all the news of the world and all the features of a metropolitan daily.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES

### In Town.

HALEDON THROWING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has appointed Anton Schmid of 95 Putnam Street ancillary receiver in the district of the Haledon Throwing Company, with offices at 440 Fourth Avenue and plants at Middletown, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J., and Scranton and Puxawtawney, Penn. The assets in New Jersey consist of the plant at Paterson, $20,000, and accounts, $75,000. The assets in New York consist of the plant at Middletown, $15,000, and raw material, $30,000.

MEYER, MARTIN & DANDA, importers and manufacturers of decorative fancy goods, art needlework, and embroidery at 142 Grand Street, have assigned to Nathanial D. Reich. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them. Their inventory of Jan. 1, 1915, showed liabilities $86,000 and assets $174,000.

THE BONWIT COSTUME COMPANY of 72 Madison Avenue has assigned to Nathan D. Stern.

EDWARD F. SCHULTZ, trading as Otto J. Schultz's Son, dealer in furniture and bric-a-brac at 518 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Alexander Ackerson.

NEW CENTRE COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed George W. Elkins receiver for the New Centre Company of 39 West Thirty-second Street.

EDWARD T. ROSENHEIMER.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Edward T. Rosenheimer of 610 West 116th Street, who tried to get rid of damage suits for an automobile accident on Aug. 18, 1910, in which Grace Hough was killed and two others injured.

MICHAEL BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Michael Brothers, cloak manufacturers of 115 West Thirtieth Street, with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $62,953.

ABRAHAM H. FOX.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Abraham H. Fox, dealer in millinery at 623 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities are $33,793.

HARRY L. DANGLER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Harry L. Dangler, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 6 West Thirty-second Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

J. GLASGOW & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of J. Glasgow & Co., manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 10 Washington Place, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

BECKER & RUSSAK.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Becker & Russak, clothing dealers at 1,094 Third Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

SYNDICATE NECKWEAR COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Syndicate Neckwear Company of 698 Broadway, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $29,427.

NEW YORK CONFECTIONERS' UTENSIL COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the New York Confectioners' Utensil Company of 71 Varick Street with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JUNIUS M. GREEN, real estate agent at 17 West 135th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,127.

CARROLL H. STEVENS, proprietor of a livery stable at Ossining, has filed schedules showing liabilities $14,552 and assets $14,325.

ISIDORE GROSSMAN, manufacturer of furs at 36 East Tenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,027 and assets $1,725.

JACK KESSLER, INC., manufacturer of dresses at 7 West Thirtieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,423 and assets $1,564.

### Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, publisher, 251 West Eighty-ninth Street; liabilities, $140,563.

YORKVILLE PLUMBERS' SUPPLY DEPOT, INCORPORATED, 1,518 First Avenue; liabilities, $17,880.

ABRAHAM COHEN, WILBER F. CRUTCHLEY, THEODORE ECONOMU, ROSE EPSTEIN, PHILIP GREENBERG, GEORGE A. LESSEY, GEORGE A. LUTZ, PETER J. McGLYNN, I. RELKIN & CO., WILLIAM H. SIEGMAN, LEONARD C. SMITH, HERMAN STEIN, and JOHN C. STEINMETZ.

### Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass.—L. J. Foss Company, Cambridge, confectioners; voluntary petition. The liabilities are $15,095 and assets $23,161. The company intends to offer 40 per cent. in composition.

KENOSHA, Wis.—A. Fishman, owner of the Bressler Fashion Company, has turned over to his creditors the entire property to meet liabilities estimated at about $10,000; eliminating expenses, assets probably not over $500; owing to his voluntary action there probably will be no formal bankruptcy petition.

PATERSON, N. J.—Barnard Katz, local brewer, $177,000 assignment to cover $600,000 failure of Eastern Brewing Company of Brooklyn.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexion, Maria C. and Constantine—N. D. Ganopoulo, $188.

Adami, Albert, Louis—D. P. Gercken, costs, $256.

Barrett, John—R. J. Hickson, $285.

Backer, Vera, administratrix—V. Diener, $182.

Bagiackus, George, and Frank Guszetta—Joseph Beck & Sons, $163.

Burgess, Harry D.—J. F. O'Sullivan, $547.

Bierman, Moses G.—S. F. Bowser Co., Inc., $218.

Brandstoettner, Julius—W. F. Clare, $131.

Bloch, Belle—Franklin Savings Bank in City of N. Y., $2,498.

Barnett, Hyman—W. Mayer, $107.

Same—Same, $286.

Berger, Morris—Regal Holding Co., $651.

Cleary, James C.—J. S. Melcher, $139.

Davis, Annie—Marion Chase Currey, costs, $112.

Davis, Alice—I. D. Cots, $1,274.

Dun Building Restaurant Co., Inc.—Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co., Ltd., $307.

Derr, Edna C.—J. Milovsky, $260.

Department Store Press—Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co., $395.

D'Aquilar, Alma—S. Baker, costs, $132.

Eberspacher, Charles F., and Albert Swenson —A. Dreyfoos et al., $162.

Ecker, Louis—W. R. Ellison et al., $497.

Goldsberg, Isaac—M. W. Canton, $115.

Goldberg, Samuel—Hackensack National Bank, $301.

Greenberg, Jacob—Jaffray Realty Co., $288.

Hopkins, Arthur—Hegeman Printing Co., $374.

Haber, Morris—G. Friedman, $1,315.

Hammet, John W.—City of N. Y., $228.

Hitt, Bruce D.—Same, $333.

Hertz, Harry—M. B. Loeb et al., $169.

Hamilton Contracting Co.—City of N. Y., $438.

"Housemakers"—Same, $228.

Honduras Wharf Co.—Same, $175.

Hawk, Emily—E. Botein, $346.

Halstead, Pearson S.—Travelers' Ins. Co., $106.

Jacobsen, Ralph, and Eugene Combs—M. J. Conrady, $162.

Knadler, George W.—J. A. Knadler, $2,878.

Klein, David—I. P. Friedman et al., $129.

Kehlenbeck, Elizabeth—C. E. Wetzel, $346.

Kenner, Julius—L. Hoffman, $112.

Lesser, Maurice—E. Rouse, $345.

La Cagnina, Orazio—W. J. Sheridan, $1,067.

Lordi, Domenico, Pietro De Respiris, Angelo Cataiano, and Lordi & De Respiris Construction Co.—A. J. Wilcox, $18,149.

Leon, Lee—H. J. Mieho, $106.

Lagen, Marc—C. Fischer, $127.

Morgan, Harlan D.—Bon Bon Co., Inc., costs, $517.

Militano, Rosalie—City of N. Y., $111.

Same—Same, $111.

Messing, Benjamin—N. Kaufman et al., $176.

Masso, Mary—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $110.

Meyerowitz, Nathan—J. S. Conabeer, $144.

National Cafe Co., Inc.—L. Le Wald, $261.

Peerless Engineering Co.—P. E. Murphy, $167.

Publiiones, Antonio—C. L. Sasso, $699.

O'Beirne, Mary C.—North British and Mercantile Co., $141.

Rosendorf, Samuel—National Surety Co., $649.

Rosser, George W.—J. Jaburg et al., $506.

Swanstrom, Arthur H.—S. Borchardt, $119.

Scally, John—H. Bartley et al., $218.

Schrack, Frank—E. Burhenne et al., $158.

Schipack, Harry—L. Fiskelstein, $184.

Strassburger, Harry—L. Vermeniten, $119.

Stewart, Isabel—A. E. B. Leonard, $175.

Spiegel Art Co.—Felters Co., $202.

Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.—R. O. Garrison, costs, $109.

Siegel, Sam, David Egolinsky, and Mary Egolinsky—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $332.

Sasso, Giovanni, Francis A. Sasso, James J. Sasso, Joseph L. Sasso, and Domenick H. Sasso—Sasso Oils Co., Inc., costs, $132.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Inc.—S. Cohen, $1,937.

Solomon, Ellis—H. Baruch, $400.

Thulman, John A.—Charles & Co., $133.

Topton Foundry Co.—Isaac Brandon & Bro., $1,401.

Von Morstein, Herman—M. A. Wollins, $460.

Thompson, Robert P.—H. A. Lanthier, $170.

Trator, Joseph — Lillibridge-Weeks-Thurlow Co., $277.

Vorhees, Louis E.—M. Strohmenger, $491.

Union Building Material Co.—Wright Wire Co., $238.

Volckhausen, Julius and Geo. V.—A. L. Colman, $1,596.

Winchell, Edw. E., and Winchell Studios, Inc.—F. A. Stone, $260.

Wood, James P.—L. B. Mantonya, $110.

Watson, Herold W.—W. C. Pyne, $1,527.

Walker-Whiteside Producing Co., Inc.—Realty Adv. and Supply Co., $571.

Weinhold, Frederick—Colonial Development Corp., $275.

Washer, Monroe—P. Livingston, $379.

Winkler, Charles—Crancall-Pettee Co., $107.

Weintraub, Solomon—G. W. Martin et al., $119.

Winer, Isaac!; David Keren or David Kiren, Sarah Keren, Louis Goldberg, Annie Goldberg, and Fannie Karen—C. B. Schwartz, $6,893.

Williamson, Frank C.—C. Munz, $13,011.

Woodhouse, Vasroucellas H.—Simpson Crawford Corporation, $142.

Waldman, William—H. De Hardenburg et al., $106.

Zwern, Morris—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $735.

### In Bronx County.

Ayer, Mary—R. J. Hickson, $406.

Same—Same, $263.

Alper, Hirsh B.—E. Childs, $4,947.

Balzer, Aaron—J. Carneval, $62.

Cosgrove, Joseph M.—State Bank, $4,002.

Deutsch, Lippman—J. A. McCafferty, $1,962.

Manning, Patrick J.—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $382.

Perna, Martha—J. Merck, $60.

Schatten, Samuel—R. Malone, $169.

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—City of N. Y., Feb. 10, 1915, $151,383.

Same—Same, Feb. 11, 1915, $246,379.

Eick, Realty Co.—A. Aronowitz, Feb. 6, $182.

Greenos, Harry—D. Spitzer et al., Jan. 19, 1915, $675.

Hayes, Myrtle—E. Blumenthal et al., Nov. 13, 1914, $207.

Lese, Louis—W. C. Bowers, Sept. 12, 1914, $403

Rosenthal, Walter M.—M. Haber et al., Nov. 4, 1908, $136.

Sieburg, Carl—R. B. Fountain, Jan. 22, 1915, $134.

Stoerger, Sigmund and Johanna—S. Steiner, Jan. 14, 1915, $517.

W. C. Realty Co., Inc.—J. Levy, Jan. 30, 1915, $636.

Bowman, Myrtle—C. A. Strouse, May 14, 1914, $2,068.

Connor, Jacob—L. Ginsberg, Feb. 4, 1915, $338.

Vitale, Maria—J. Gamache, Oct. 27, 1915, $713.

# EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT RECORD MINIMUM

### Demand Bills Touch 4.80¼, a Drop of Nearly 2 Cents from Saturday Closing.

### OTHER RATES ALSO DECLINE

### Heavy Imports of Gold from Canada Expected—Condition Reflects Export Trade Boom.

Demand bills of exchange drawn on London yesterday fell to the lowest rate that brokers of many years' experience could recall. At $4.80¼ to the pound sterling, the minimum was 1¾ cents under the lowest quotation of November, 1907, and the price showed a decline of nearly 2 cents to the pound from Saturday's final quotation.

Sterling rates were not alone in the sharp recession of the day. Italian lire at 5.52½ established a low record for many years, if not for their history, and German reichmarks at 84¾—the equivalent of 84¾ cents for four marks—were lower than local bankers ever before saw them. The French and Swiss exchange quotations suffered a severe fall, and Amsterdam alone stood at the end of the day without a substantial depreciation of its currency as expressed in dollars.

Business ended with the Exchange market in much confusion. Some brokers refused to sell exchange at any price, and others were chary of buying because no signs were in sight that there would not be a further decline today. It was realized that imports of gold would work to relieve the situation, but none was definitely announced for the immediate future.

An early inflow of the metal on a large scale from Ottawa was forecast on good authority late in the afternoon. It was said that so great a total as $60,000,000 might come in during the next few weeks, most of which would be on transactions between the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The purpose of these shipments it was said, would be to provide funds to be expended by France in purchases of munitions of war.

France for weeks has been taking supplies of all sorts for her army on a tremendous scale. It is known that the average expenditures made through the French Consulate in this city have been in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 a day since about Jan. 25. Payments for part of the purchases has been made through credits established with local banks early in the war, and the remainder has been made through credits in London for account of the French Government. The drawing of bills of exchange against French funds in the British centre has been an important factor in increasing the supply here, in consequence of which the market has been flooded and rates have been depressed.

It seems apparent now that the Bank of England is planning to release more of the gold in its special fund at Ottawa for shipment to New York. If this occurs and French purchasing agents are in a position to draw on funds in this city, fewer bills of exchange will be made and, brokers believe, rates will have some easement from selling pressure.

Exclusive of purchases made in this country for the armies of the warring nations, other items of commerce are daily adding in tremendous fashion to the supply of exchange. The pressure of cotton at several Southern seaports for transfer to Europe on orders is overtaxing shipping facilities, and grain continues to move out in vast bulk. If there is fear among exporters of the threatened blockade of English ports to begin on Thursday it has not yet become evident in the markets to a substantial degree.

## NEW WOOLEN PRICES.

### Figures for Fall of Two of the Large Manufacturers.

The United States Worsted Company yesterday opened lines of serges and men's wear fancies for the Fall at advances over last year averaging 12½ per cent. The increases are not regarded as strong in view of the prices made on similar fabrics by other mills, and the higher prices for raw wool.

A list of the numbers, with comparative prices, is given:

SERGES.

| Style | Weight. (Ounces.) | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 193-58 | 12¾-13 | $1.17½ | New |
| 194-58 | 12¾-13½ | 1.22½ | New |
| 196-58 | 13½-14 | 1.25 | New |
| 198-58 | 16 -17 | 1.75 | New |
| 113-4 | 13 -13½ | 1.55 | $1.42½ |
| 206-57 | 15½-16 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| 224-58 | 16 -17 | 2.12½ | 2.00 |
| 140-58 | 14 -14½ | 1.50 | 1.32½ |
| 241-58 | 14 -14½ | 1.30 | 1.10 |
| 244-58 | 14 -14½ | 1.42½ | 1.25 |
| 253-58 | 14 -14½ | 1.50 | 1.32½ |
| 338-58 | 12½-13 | 1.17½ | New |
| 339-58 | 13½-14 | 1.22½ | New |
| 346-58 | 12 -12½ | 1.15 | New |
| 347-58 | 14 | 1.30 | New |
| 3644 | 14 | 1.37½ | 1.17½ |
| 3617 | 11 | 1.07½ | 1.00 |

MEN'S WEAR FANCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10-58 | 13 -13¾ | $1.22½ |
| 20-58 | 13½-14 | 1.27½ |
| 30-58 | 14 -14½ | 1.45 |
| 4015 | 14 -14½ | 1.62½ |
| 4115 | 15 -16 | 1.75 |
| 4315 | 13¾-14 | 1.37½ |
| 4415 | 14½-15 | 1.50 |
| 4815 | 14½-15 | 1.37½ |
| 5015 | 14 -15 | 1.50 |
| 6015 | 13½-14 | 1.32½ |
| 6015 | 13½-14 | 1.27½ |
| 6315 | 14 -14½ | 1.37½ |
| 6415 | 13 -13½ | 1.32½ |
| 6515 | 13 -13½ | 1.45 |
| 6615 | 13 -13½ | 1.60 |

The American Woolen Company, Department Four, yesterday opened staple coatings and broadcloths for the women's wear trade in 1915 season. There are very few repeat numbers and a price comparison therefore could scarcely be made. New military fabrics, adapted to women's wear from the uniform cloths that are being made for the foreign Governments, featured the line. Broadcloths are quoted at from $1.12½ to $1.52½.

## SOUTHERN HAS NEW SIGNALS

### Electric Automatic Block System Installed on Two Divisions.

The latest types of electric automatic block signal systems have been installed on the Southern Railway

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Before selecting an investment into which to place his funds, an investor should first feel assured as to the safety of his principal and then look to the safety of his interest.

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Irregular, Closing Lower —Significance of Record Low Rates for Foreign Exchange.

While the varying reports regarding Germany's attitude toward our representations concerning Germany's proclamation of a war zone around Great Britain, and the varying interpretation which traders put upon these reports were the chief influence which swayed prices yesterday, there was underway a movement which though it exerted no immediate influence upon stock market prices bore very closely on some of the fundamental facts in the present financial and business situation. That movement was a decline in foreign exchange rates which extended to nearly all the exchanges and which was typified by a break in sterling exchange to below 4.81, a figure much under the lowest rate touched in the panic of 1907. Most dealers in exchange recall no such rates ever having been reached. There is being witnessed in the exchange market now the very movement which bankers foresaw last Summer for the time when the countries of Europe would be holding tenaciously to their gold supplies while at the same time buying supplies in this market in record-breaking volume.

Existing rates of exchange would not be possible if there was a free market for gold in any of the great countries of Europe. Long before the existing rates had been reached we would have been drawing heavily upon the gold supply of Europe and that would have sustained exchange far above the present level. Europe has chosen to see exchange rates depreciate rather than to pay gold for the supplies which it is buying in the United States. We are today the only market in the world in which gold can be had freely. That is one of the significant indications of the decline which has been underway in English, French, German and many other exchanges.

The exchange market is now looking for a large inflow of gold, but in the first instance it is believed that this gold will come from Ottawa earmarked for the account of the Bank of France which has been setting up a gold reserve here somewhat similar to those which England established at Ottawa, in South Africa, in Australia and in New Zealand. Such a transfer from Ottawa to New York would not effect exchange rates unless the gold were released for the uses of this market, but with gold here that could be done at a moment's notice whenever it was determined on the other side that exchange rates should be corrected. The decline in exchange to record low rates attests strikingly the commanding position which the United States has taken in the world's markets.

Alternatively expressing uneasiness and lack of concern over the diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Germany the stock market was hot and cold by turns, but yielded so little in the final count of the average level of prices as to suggest that it had been chiefly if not entirely a traders' market. The dealings were a little, but not much heavier than a week ago.

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

**Mexican Petroleum Drops Back.**

Mexican Petroleum's fall of 4¾ points yesterday brought out comment in the Street which doubtless would not have been heard had it not been for the gossip last week when the shares were displaying extraordinary strength. Selling at 77 a few days ago, the stock showed a rise of 26 points in about three weeks without a setback worthy of note. The tip was abroad that something good was ahead for shareholders. Tips are not unusual in the market, even in these days of reformed methods of Stock Exchange activity, but laws have been made in recent years forbidding the use of measures that have sometimes been used to make prices move in the expected direction. Because of the strict prohibition by the Exchange of anything that savored of manipulation, the protracted advance of Mexican Petroleum brought into life numerous theories to account for the rise. None apparently satisfied the Street, and for this reason little surprise was evident when the price reversed its previous course and displayed greater weakness than any other issue on the list.

***

**A Clean Bill of Health.**

There was so much talk about the advance of Mexican Petroleum before the top price was reached that the Committee on Business Conduct, which is charged with preventing deviation among Exchange members from prescribed rules of business, inquired into the transactions. The inquiry was easily accomplished as several members of the committee had dealt in the stock for customers and their books showed who had been buyers. The findings were that transactions represented accumulation, in part, by men of large means, and were to be classed with ordinary business on the board. The prominence of officials of the Exchange in the trading added to the Street's interest in Mexican Petroleum's rise, and detracted nothing from the interest taken yesterday in the decline.

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**Lake Copper and the War.**

News from the Lake Superior copper region that several mines had restored operations to approximately 90 per cent. of capacity was considered in the trade to reflect directly the war demand for the metal. Lake copper is more sought after by manufacturers of munitions of war than the ordinary electrolytic metal, and usually sells from one-eighth to one-quarter cents a pound higher. In recent weeks sales have been reported to urgent buyers at prices close to a full cent above the current quotations for electrolytic copper.

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**Federal Reserve Statements.**

There is need of standardization of the statements of the Federal Reserve Banks. The statements of the several banks do not agree in form with each other, nor with the consolidated statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, nor with the statements which the Reserve Board also issues for each of the reserve banks. The New York Reserve Bank, for instance, reports a net liability on account of Federal Reserve notes issued, and the Reserve Board shows no such net liability in its statement of the New York bank's position. The facts reported are the same, but they are treated in several different ways.

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**Cotton Supply and Demand.**

The working of the law of supply and demand is rapidly correcting the unfortunate condition into which the cotton market was thrown by the war. The figures of cotton consumption and exports for January were issued yesterday. This has been the movement in cotton exports since last August:

| | 1914 Exports. Bales. | Percentage of 1913 Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| August | 21,210 | 8 |
| September | 125,778 | 13 |
| October | 497,180 | 32 |
| November | 760,020 | 50 |
| December | 1,202,315 | 97 |
| January | 1,872,175 | 130 |

The active cotton spindles in this country in January were only 1¾ per cent. fewer than in January a year ago, and the consumption of cotton in the United States during the last six months fell less than 8 per cent. under the consumption for the corresponding period of the previous year. Meanwhile the cash price of the staple has risen over 20 per cent. The law of supply and demand is working pretty well.

## LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

**German Blockade Threat Has Little Effect on Market.**

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The latest war news and the German blockade threat had little effect on the stock market, which was steady and fairly active. War loan issues, British securities generally, and mining and rubber shares were in better request, and Japanese bonds were frequently dealt in. Oil shares were active, with Shells the feature. Dealings were recorded in Prussian 3½ per cent. consols at 59, against 58 in July.

American securities were more active. Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas received the most attention. The market closed steady.

**Paris Prices Weak.**

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69f. 75c. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 10½c.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 13¾ | 14¼ | 14 | 14½ |
| Atlantic Refining | 555 | 565 | 575 | 580 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 255 | 265 | 255 | 265 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 113 | 115 | 114 | 116 |
| Chesebrough Mfg | 650 | 660 | 650 | 665 |
| Colonial Oil | 95 | 105 | 95 | 105 |
| Continental Oil | 225 | 230 | 230 | 235 |
| Crescent P. Line | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 |
| Cumberland Pipe Line | 50 | 53 | 50 | 53 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 215 | 225 | 220 | 230 |
| Galena S. Oil pf | 137 | 142 | 137 | 142 |
| Galena S. Oil | 163 | 166 | 165 | 168 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 101 | 103 | 101 | 104 |
| National Transit | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| N. Y. Transit | 225 | 228 | 220 | 228 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 92 | 95 | 94 | 98 |
| Ohio Oil | 128 | 130 | 129 | 131 |
| Pierce Oil | 13¼ | 13¾ | 18 | 18¼ |
| Prairie O. & G. | 225 | 230 | 227 | 232 |
| Solar Refining | 235 | 240 | 235 | 245 |
| Southern P. Line | 212 | 217 | 212 | 218 |
| South. Penn. Oil | 267 | 273 | 270 | 275 |
| South. Pipe Line | 120 | 125 | 115 | 120 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal | 288 | 291 | 290 | 293 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind | 425 | 430 | 427 | 432 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan | 355 | 360 | 355 | 360 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky | 247 | 252 | 250 | 253 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb | 310 | 320 | 310 | 320 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J | 400 | 403 | 401 | 403 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y | 193 | 195 | 193 | 195 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 425 | 430 | 427 | 432 |
| Swan & Finch | 140 | 150 | 150 | 160 |
| Union Tank | 81 | 83 | 81 | 83 |
| Vacuum Oil | 188 | 191 | 188 | 192 |
| Washington Oil | 33 | 37 | 33 | 37 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 128 | 130 | 126 | 130 |

## STATE RECEIPTS FALL OFF.

**Last Four Months of 1914 Show $3,000,000 Drop from Year Before.**

The report of the State Controller for the four months of the fiscal year ended Jan. 30, 1915, shows a decrease in receipts, compared with last year, of more than $3,000,000. The decreases are in excise, taxes on corporations, organization of corporations, inheritances, mortgages, direct taxes, and other revenue which last year included stock transfers. Gains are shown in taxes on secured debts and motor vehicles. The figures are as follows:

| | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Direct taxes | $18,331.62 | $207,038.84 |
| Excise | 8,672,782.11 | 8,832,570.37 |
| Corporations | 2,094,843.39 | 2,549,494.55 |
| Organization | 89,165.15 | 101,872.50 |
| Inheritance | 2,515,790.54 | 4,313,144.89 |
| Stock transfers | 178,658.02 | |
| Secured debt | 197,404.94 | 167,194.90 |
| Mortgages | 505,259.17 | 716,453.70 |
| Motor vehicles | 181,161.00 | 91,221.37 |
| Other revenues | 1,253,452.33 | 1,969,450.28 |
| Total | $15,706,857.27 | $18,948,535.65 |

Receipts and expenditures for each of the months were:

| | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|
| October | $9,966,681.04 | $3,206,948.98 |
| November | 489,315.76 | 3,304,332.94 |
| December | 1,181,432.86 | 6,271,951.75 |
| January | 4,089,427.61 | 3,646,740.39 |
| Total | $15,706,857.27 | $16,519,974.04 |

The surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year was $10,589,727.96.

## PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gas Co. | 101½ | 102 |
| American Light & Traction | 815 | 820 |
| American Light & Traction pf | 108 | 110 |
| Adirondack Electric Power | 12 | 14 |
| Adirondack Electric Power pf | 42 | 44 |
| *American Gas & Electric | 89 | 91 |
| *American Gas & Electric pf | 47 | 49 |
| American Power & Light | 62 | 63 |
| American Power & Light pf | 80 | 83 |
| American Public Utilities | 34 | 38 |
| American Public Utilities pf | 64 | 67 |
| American Waterworks & Electric | 4½ | 6 |
| Am. W. W. & E. participating pf | 12 | 15 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf | 45 | 50 |
| Cities Service | 48 | 52 |
| Cities Service pf | 58 | 58 |
| Colorado Power | 13 | 14 |
| Colorado Power pf | 84½ | 91 |
| Commonwealth F. R. & L. | 55 | 56½ |
| Commonwealth F. R. & L. pf | 82 | 88 |
| Dayton Power & Light | 27 | 32 |
| Dayton Power & Light pf | 82 | 86 |
| Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s | 89 | 91 |
| Electric Bond Deposit pf | 45 | 55 |
| Electric Bond & Sh. pf | 98½ | 100 |
| Empire District Electric 5s | 68 | 70 |
| Empire District Electric pf | 50 | 70 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 17 | 20 |
| Federal Light & Traction pf | 55 | 60 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 65 | 75 |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf | 78 | 80 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 15 | 25 |
| Northern Ontario Light & Power | 11 | 15 |
| Northern Ontario Light & P. pf | 51 | 54 |
| Northern States Power | 21 | 22 |
| Northern States Power pf | 80 | 81½ |
| Ozark Power & Water | 10 | 20 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 42 | 43 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric pf | 82 | 83 |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co | 15 | 18 |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf | 66 | 69 |
| Southern California Edison | 75 | 78 |
| Southern California Edison pf | 90 | 92 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric | 4½ | 6 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric pf | 17½ | 18½ |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & Power | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf | 36½ | 38 |
| United Light & Rys | 45 | 47 |
| United Light & Rys. 1st pf | 67 | 69 |
| United Light & Rys. 2d pf | 64½ | 67 |
| Utah Securities | 12½ | 14 |
| Western Power | 14½ | 16½ |
| Western Power pf | 61½ | 63½ |

*Par value $50.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1914.

| | Stocks, (Shares.) |
|---|---|
| Total sales | 225,515 |
| Same day last year | 340,689 |
| Year to date | 7,771,452 |
| Same period last year | 18,892,275 |
| Average price and change 50 stocks | 61.80 — .20 |
| Same day last year | 71.27 — .45 |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year's range to date | 64.68 | Jan. 22 | 60.07 | Jan. 2 |
| Same period last year | 73.30 | Jan. 31 | 67.50 | Jan. 3 |
| Range year 1914 | 73.30 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 |
| Range year 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 |

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 3,500 | Alaska Gold Mines | 28⅞ | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 54½ | 7,375 | Amalgamated Cop | 54⅜ | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 54⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 40⅝ | 4,150 | Am. Beet Sugar | 40⅜ | 41 | 38⅝ | 40⅛ | — ¼ |
| 28½ | 28¼ | 2,000 | Am. Can | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 93⅜ | 93⅝ | 200 | Am. Can pf | 94 | 94 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 46⅞ | 47 | 800 | Am. Cotton Oil | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46¼ | 46¼ | — ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 5½ | 150 | Am. H. & Leather | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 28 | 200 | Am. H. & Leath. pf | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 24½ | 200 | Am. Ice Securities | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 32½ | 100 | Am. Malt pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| 65½ | 65⅞ | 14,000 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 66⅜ | 66⅞ | 65½ | 65½ | — ½ |
| 101½ | 102½ | 100 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — ⅛ |
| 102½ | 103⅛ | 700 | Am. Sugar Refin | 104 | 104 | 102 | 102 | — ⅝ |
| 120 | 120¼ | 910 | Am. Teleph. & Tel | 120½ | 120¼ | 119½ | 120¼ | — ½ |
| 228 | 230 | 100 | Am. Tobacco | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 | — 1 |
| 26⅜ | 27⅛ | 600 | Anaconda Cop | 27¼ | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 94½ | 94⅝ | 2,000 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 94½ | 94⅝ | 93¾ | 94⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 32½ | 100 | Baldwin Loco | 30½ | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 68⅜ | 69 | 200 | Baltimore & Ohio | 68⅝ | 69 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 69¼ | 69½ | 200 | Baltimore & O. pf | 69½ | 69½ | 69¼ | 69¼ | + ⅛ |
| 55⅝ | 56 | 8,400 | Bethlehem Steel | 57¾ | 58 | 55⅞ | 57⅝ | + 1 |
| 86⅜ | 87¾ | 500 | Bklyn Rapid Tran | 55¾ | 56½ | 54⅝ | 55⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 19¼ | 700 | California Petrol | 87¼ | 87¼ | 86¾ | 86¾ | — ⅛ |
| 157⅜ | 158 | 3,700 | Canadian Pacific | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 35⅞ | 1,000 | Central Leather Co | 158½ | 158½ | 157 | 157⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 115 | 117½ | | Cent. & So. Am.Tel | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35 | 35⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 42½ | 200 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | — ⅛ |
| 82⅞ | 86½ | 800 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 41¾ | 42 | 41⅝ | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 124 | 124⅝ | 400 | Chi., M. & St. P.pf | 86½ | 86½ | 85⅞ | 86 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 36 | 400 | Chino Copper | 124 | 124½ | 124 | 124⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 26 | 200 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 46½ | 48 | 100 | Continental Can | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 10 | 620 | Corn Products Ref | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 66 | 68 | 10 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 10 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 147½ | 148¾ | 200 | Delaware & Hud | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 12 | 200 | Distillers' Secur | 149 | 149 | 148⅞ | 148⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 22 | 1,800 | Erie | 11¼ | 11½ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 300 | Erie 1st pf | 22 | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 29 | 100 | Erie 2d pf | 35½ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 26 | 100 | Federal M. & S. pf | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| 170¾ | 172 | 108 | General Chemical | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 101 | 103¼ | 800 | Gen. Chemical pf | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 | +1 |
| 91⅜ | 95 | 500 | General Motors | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 107½ | 107½ | — ⅞ |
| 95½ | 96 | 130 | General Motors pf | 93 | 93 | 91½ | 91½ | —3⅛ |
| 31½ | 32 | 900 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | — ½ |
| 115¼ | 116 | 1,100 | Great Northern pf | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 31⅛ | 8,000 | G. N. certs.ors. prop | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | 115¼ | 115¼ | — ⅜ |
| 115 | 118 | 23 | Homestake Mining | 31¾ | 31¾ | 30¼ | 31¼ | — ½ |
| 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 1,900 | Inspiration Copper | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 1,100 | Inter.-Met. v. t. c.fs. | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 1,900 | Inter.-Met. pf | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 9 | 100 | Int. Paper pf | 56¾ | 58¼ | 56¾ | 57⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 33 | 34½ | 100 | Int. Paper | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 9¼ | 200 | Iowa Central | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 23⅝ | 450 | Kan. City Southern | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ½ |
| 56 | 56½ | 100 | Kan. City South. pf | 23 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 10 | 10 | Keokuk & Des. M | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56½ | 56½ | — ⅝ |
| 108 | 110 | 320 | Kresge (S. S.) Co | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 105 | 106½ | 325 | Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf | 105¼ | 105¼ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | +1½ |
| 132¾ | 133 | 2,200 | Lehigh Valley | 133 | 133 | 132¼ | 133 | — ⅛ |
| 116 | 117 | 100 | Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ⅛ |
| | 67 | 100 | Louis. & Nash | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 23 | 100 | Mackay Cos. pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | — ⅛ |
| 60 | 61 | 1,200 | Maxwell Motors | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | —1 |
| 24 | 24¼ | 500 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 60 | 60¼ | 59 | 60½ | + ⅝ |
| 15 | 15½ | 105 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 24¼ | 24½ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 72⅝ | 21,700 | Mercantile Marine | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 19 | 700 | Mexican Petroleum | 76½ | 76⅝ | 71¾ | 72¾ | —4 |
| | | 2 | Miami Copper | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 18½ | 19 | 2,395 | Michigan Central | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 46½ | 48¼ | 1,484 | Minn. & St. Louis | 17¼ | 19⅜ | 17½ | 18⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 11⅛ | 100 | Minn. & St. L. pf | 49 | 49 | 46 | 48¼ | +1⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 11¼ | 4,900 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 50½ | 50⅞ | 3,100 | Missouri Pacific | 11¼ | 11¼ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101 | 102 | 250 | Montana Power | 48¼ | 50⅞ | 48 | 50¼ | +2½ |
| 121¼ | 123 | 237 | Montana Power pf | 99¾ | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | +2½ |
| 120¼ | 120¼ | 100 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | + ¼ |
| 107½ | 108½ | 100 | Nat. B. Co. pf. x d | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | |
| 12¼ | 12⅞ | 100 | Nat. Lead Co. pf | 108 | 108 | 106 | 108 | |
| 55 | | 100 | Nevada Con. Cop | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 84½ | 84¼ | 6,050 | N. Y. Air Brake | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | — ⅛ |
| | 49 | 700 | N. Y. Central | 84⅞ | 85 | 83⅜ | 84¼ | + ⅝ |
| 22½ | 23 | 770 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | — ⅛ |
| | 28¼ | 200 | N. Y., Ont. & West | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 100 | 100½ | 1,800 | Norfolk & Western | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 103½ | 104 | 1,000 | Northern Pacific | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 19 | 21 | 100 | Pacific Mail | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | —1 |
| 86 | 90¼ | 25 | Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf | 103¾ | 103¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | —1½ |
| 106¼ | 105¼ | 1,500 | Penn. R. R | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 118¼ | 118½ | 300 | People's Gas, Chi | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 20 | 20¼ | 1,500 | Pittsburgh Coal | 105½ | 106⅜ | 105 | 105½ | — ⅜ |
| 93¼ | 95 | 700 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 118½ | 118⅝ | 118½ | 118⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 31⅜ | 300 | Pressed Steel Car | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 19½ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 152 | 153 | 300 | Pullman Co | 93¼ | 93¾ | 92½ | 93 | — ¼ |
| 1 | 1½ | 100 | Quicksilver | 31¼ | 31½ | 31 | 31 | — ¼ |
| 17⅛ | 17⅞ | 2,500 | Ray Con. Copper | 152 | 152½ | 152 | 152 | — ½ |
| 145⅜ | | 23,000 | Reading | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1¾ | 1¾ | 300 | Rock Island Co. pf | 17¼ | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 1¼ | 1½ | 100 | Rumely, (M.,) Co | 143⅜ | 144⅜ | 143⅜ | 143⅜ | |
| 8 | 10½ | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| | 17 | 100 | St. Louis Southwest | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 84⅜ | 84⅝ | 4,760 | Southern Pacific | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | —2 |
| 15½ | 15¾ | 720 | Southern Railway | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 83½ | 84⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 50 | 400 | So. Railway pf | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 45¾ | 1,200 | Studebaker Co | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 93⅜ | 96 | 300 | Studebaker Co. pf | 45 | 45¾ | 44½ | 45¼ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 30¼ | 600 | Tennessee Copper | 94½ | 94½ | 94 | 94 | —1 |
| 45⅞ | 46 | 545 | Third Avenue | 29½ | 30 | 29½ | 30 | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 9 | 100 | Tol., St. L. & W. pf | 46¼ | 46¾ | 45⅞ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| 98½ | 99½ | 150 | Twin City R. T | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | — ⅛ |
| 119½ | 119⅝ | 11,305 | Union Pacific | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 46½ | 100 | United Cigar Mfrs | 120 | 120⅞ | 119⅝ | 119⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 25½ | 26 | 100 | United Rys. Invest | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | |
| 76¾ | 78 | 110 | U. S. Ind. Alco. pf | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | —1¼ |
| 56½ | 57 | 710 | U. S. Rubber | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | —1¼ |
| 42⅜ | 43¼ | 36,615 | U. S. Steel | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56 | 56½ | |
| 104⅛ | 104⅝ | 500 | U. S. Steel pf | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 42¾ | 43⅜ | |
| 52⅜ | 53 | 3,000 | Utah Copper | 104½ | 104½ | 104⅛ | 104¼ | — ¼ |
| | ⅞ | 100 | Wabash | 53 | 53½ | 52¾ | 52¾ | — ¼ |
| 1⅞ | 2¼ | 400 | Wabash pf | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 63⅝ | 15½ | 400 | Western Maryland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 64 | 64 | 950 | Western Union Tel | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 71½ | 100 | Westingh. E. & M | 63¼ | 64 | 63¼ | 64 | + ¾ |
| 95¾ | 96 | 100 | Willys-Overland | 71½ | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| 96 | 97½ | 100 | Willys-Overland pf | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | —1¼ |
| 32 | 36 | 500 | Wisconsin Central | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | + ¼ |
| | | | | 33 | 35¼ | 33 | 35¼ | +2¾ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28,480 | | | MINING STOCKS. | | | | | |
| 1,200 | | | Atlanta | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | |
| 1,100 | | | Booth | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 900 | | | Daisy | 12½ | 12½ | 10 | 10 | |
| 1,100 | | | Gold. Merger | 25 | 25 | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 1,450 | | | Jumbo Ext | 85 | 85 | 80 | 80 | |
| 400 | | | Mexican | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 500 | | | Round Mount'n | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 800 | | | Silver Pick | 06 | 06 | 06 | 06 | |
| 100 | | | Tonopah Bel | 8.80 | 8.80 | 8.80 | 8.80 | |
| 500 | | | Vindicator | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.30 | |
| 8,050 | | | SILVER QUOTATIONS. | | | | | |

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, up 1-16d. In New York, 48½c, up ⅛c.

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

## Very Sharp Declines in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 177,804 shares of stocks and $1,063,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 23,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,085; oils, 904, and mining, 166,865. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Burns Bros | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| 100 | ‡Electric Boat | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 210 | Kel.-Sp. Tire | 111 | 111 | 109 | 110 | |
| 275 | Nat. C. & Suit | 53 | 54½ | 53 | 54½ | |
| 175 | N. C. & S. pf | 96 | 98 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | |
| 500 | R. & H. Corp. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | |
| 500 | Sterling Gum | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| 2,500 | U. C. S., new | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | |
| 100 | U.C.S. Pf., new | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 100 | U.C.S.Co.ofAm | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 4,000 | U. P. S., new | 3⅛ | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 50 | Wat. O. & Gas | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 1,475 | ‡World Film | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |

RIGHTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23,000 | N. Y. C. rts | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Anglo-Am. Oil | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅜ |
| 16 | Atl. Refining | 570 | 560 | 560 | —15 |
| 1 | Cres. P. L. | 40 | 40 | 40 | — 1 |
| 125 | Gal.-Sig. Oil | 166 | 163 | 163 | — 5 |
| 52 | Ill. Pipe L. | 128 | 128 | 128 | — 1 |
| 4 | Natl Transit | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ½ |
| 20 | Ohio Oil | 130 | 128½ | 128½ | —2½ |
| 100 | P. Oil, new | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¾ |
| 76 | P. P. L., w. | 1.148 | 144 | 147 | — 3 |
| 40 | P. Oil & G. | 226 | 224½ | 226 | — 1 |
| | 1 Solar Ref. | 240 | 240 | 240 | — 2 |
| 27 | S. W. P. L. | 118 | 114 | 114 | —11 |
| 170 | S. Oil of Cal. | 293 | 287 | 288 | — 4 |
| 4 | S. Oil of Kan. | 356 | 355 | 355 | — 5 |
| 4 | S. Oil of Ky. | 250 | 248 | 248 | — 2 |
| 16 | S. Oil of N. J. | 404 | 402 | 402 | — 1 |
| 40 | S. Oil of N. Y. | 196 | 193 | 195 | |
| 2 | Stan. Oil of O. | 430 | 430 | 430 | — 5 |
| 2 | Vacuum Oil | 190 | 190 | 190 | + 1 |
| 2 | Wash. Oil | 35 | 35 | 35 | — 2 |

MINING STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,800 | †*Atlanta | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 27,000 | *Booth | 30½ | 32½ | 26 | 31 |
| 1,000 | ‡Blue Bull | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 800 | Braden Cop. | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| 100 | Buffalo Mines | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | *Caribou Cl | 50 |

**We Will Buy**

100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Coal Products
25 Art Metals Construction
100 Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Pfd.
25 Central Hudson Steamboat Pfd.
100 Central Coal & Coke Pfd.
25 Casualty Co. of America
100 Denver & North Western
25 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd.
50 H. E. Worthington Pfd.
100 Intern'l Agricultural Corp. Pfd.
50 Michigan Central
10 Nat'l Butchers & Drovers Bk.
100 N. Y., Susq. & West. Coal Pfd.
50 Parke Davis & Co.
100 St. Joseph Lead Co.
50 Stern Bros. Pfd.
35 Singer Mfg. Co.
100 Tidewater Oil
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

**We Will Sell**

100 Chalmers Motors Com. & Pfd.
25 Champion Fibre Co.
100 Chicago & East. Ill. Pfd.
100 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
50 Continental Paper Bag Pfd.
100 Cuban Ports Co. Com.
100 Cuban Telephone Pfd.
50 Cuyahoga Telephone Pfd.
40 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Fonda, Johnst'n & Glov'ville Pfd.
100 Hall Switch & Sig'l Pfd. & Com.
100 Intercontinental Film
100 La Belle Iron Works Pfd.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 National Properties Pfd.
100 Mason-Seaman Transport'n Pfd.
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# COTTON MOVES UP AFTER EARLY BREAK

## Maritime Reprisal Threats Cut Off 8 Points, but Market Closes 3 Points Up.

## EXCHANGE FEELING BEARISH

### Larger Receipts Looked For—Million Bales May Go Into Wider Skirts for Women.

Weak Liverpool cables and growing uncertainty as to retaliatory maritime measures threatened by Great Britain and Germany were responsible for a further break in cotton yesterday. The list slipped off about 8 points in the first half hour, and prices reached the lowest level of more than a month. There was a rally before the close which made up all of this loss, and the market closed at a net gain of 2 to 3 points for the day.

The census report on supply and distribution was made public at the opening, but had little effect on prices. The report placed American consumption for the month at 488,877 bales, against 517,299 in January last year. The Census Bureau, however, suggested that some allowance ought to be made for the fact that last season a great many of the larger mills reported for five weeks instead of the month of January, thus making the comparison more bearish than it actually should have been.

The stock of cotton in the hands of manufacturers was placed at 1,515,000 bales, compared with 1,764,000 last year. The stock of cotton in licensed warehouses was estimated at 4,689,000 bales, against 2,839,000 last year.

The memorandum by the East Indian Colonial Government places the crop of East India this season at 4,900,000 bales, against 5,200,000 bales last year. Full credence is not given these figures, as it is thought possible that an underestimate may have been made, as last season's crop was 600,000 bales in excess of the official estimate. Further Indian advices report heavy rains over the northern part of the country, with assurances of excellent harvests, and promise of favorable trade conditions.

Considerable importance is attached by local cotton goods trade authorities to the change in women's styles to wider skirts. Two or three years ago, when the styles changed to the extreme narrow skirts, the loss in the consumption of cotton was placed at fully 1,000,000 bales. If the return to former styles has the reverse effect, the increase in consumption might cause a great surprise.

Houston, Texas, wires: "Spots are dull, with considerable for sale, but they have not followed the entire decline from futures."

Feeling on the Cotton Exchange is now of a bearish average, and probably three-quarters of the firms which do an active business are sending out bearish advices, predicting a further decline based on the theory that increased receipts will result from improved roads, and, with the promulgation of the new rules for stained and tinged cotton, the deliveries on contracts in New York and New Orleans also will be so large as to give the bulls more of a burden than they may wish to carry.

Southern spot markets officially reported ⅛c to ¼c decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 8.55c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed firm:)

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 8.45 | 8.37 | 8.42@8.43 | 8.46@8.47 |
| May | 8.71 | 8.60 | 8.70@8.72 | 8.68@8.69 |
| July | 8.90 | 8.78 | 8.89@8.91 | 8.86@8.87 |
| October | 9.16 | 9.03 | 9.15@9.16 | 9.11@9.12 |
| December | 9.32 | 9.20 | 9.30@9.31 | 9.27@9.28 |
| January | 9.39 | 9.30 | 9.39@9.41 | 9.35@9.37 |

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

| | Yesterday. | Last Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 20,219 | 22,975 | 18,244 |
| New Orleans | 12,256 | 10,201 | 8,303 |
| Mobile | 867 | 867 | 2,266 |
| Savannah | 13,233 | 12,139 | 3,410 |
| Charleston | 2,032 | 1,654 | 332 |
| Wilmington | 1,585 | 3,059 | 1,085 |
| Norfolk | 4,899 | 6,157 | 2,497 |
| Total port receipts, 80,106, against 84,718 same day last year. | | | |

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

| | Yesterday. | Last Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | 1,164 | 1,520 | 490 |
| Memphis | 2,990 | 9,216 | 2,463 |
| St. Louis | 413 | 2,760 | 4,187 |
| Houston | 29,177 | 32,216 | 3,774 |

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

| | Today. | Last Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 38,000 to 40,000 | 40,886 | 17,689 |
| N. Orleans | 17,500 to 19,000 | 26,332 | 11,051 |

Total exports yesterday, 59,189; so far this season, 4,569,918, against 6,748,185 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

| Sales. | Price Middling. | Stocks.—1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,725 New Orleans | 8¼ | 411,320 | 273,010 |
| 150 Mobile | 7¾ | 47,753 | 41,892 |
| 2,254 Savannah | 8¼ | 285,568 | 95,077 |
| 1,336 Galveston | 8.45 | 613,365 | 414,013 |
| ..... Wilmington | 8 | 52,050 | 31,831 |
| 396 Norfolk | 7.88 | 87,824 | 69,156 |
| 1,284 Augusta | 7.87½ | 148,299 | 85,535 |
| 1,500 Memphis | 7.88 | 225,410 | 197,945 |
| ..... St. Louis | 8 | 87,573 | 32,177 |
| 1,240 Houston | 8.40 | 205,668 | 183,326 |

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 4.92d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 38,976 bales, all American; closed steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atl. Coast Line | 1914-'21 | 4 @4½ | 4.65 | 4.45 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1914-'23 | 4½ | 4.62 | 4.50 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1914-'30 | 4½@5 | 4.65 | 4.45 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1915-'28 | 4½ | 4.88 | 4.75 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1914-'17 | 4½ | 4.50 | 4.40 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1914-'23 | 5 | 4.55 | 4.40 |
| Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 1914-'23 | 4½ | 5.10 | 4.80 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1915-'24 | 5 | 4.70 | 4.60 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1915-'29 | 5 | 5.10 | 5.00 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | 4.62 | 4.50 |
| Erie Railroad | 1914-'23 | 4½@5 | 5.05 | 4.90 |
| Hocking Valley | 1914-'23 | 4½@5 | 4.90 | 4.70 |
| Illinois Central | 1914-'23 | 4½@5 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1914-'23 | 5 | 4.62 | 4.40 |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 1914-'23 | 5 | 5.50 | 5.20 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1914-'22 | 5 | 6.25 | 5.25 |
| N. Y. Cent. Lines | 1915-'28 | 4½@5 | 4.97 | 4.85 |
| Norfolk & West. | 1915-'24 | 4½ | 4.65 | 4.45 |
| Northern Pacific | 1914-'23 | 6 | 5.25 | 5.00 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1915-'22 | 4 @4½ | 4.50 | 4.30 |
| Penn. Gen. Fright | 1914-'23 | 4 | 5.80 | 5.20 |
| St. L. M. & S. | 1914-'24 | 5 | 5.00 | 4.80 |
| Seab. Air Line | 1914-'23 | 5 | 4.95 | 4.70 |
| Southern Railway | 1914-'24 | 4½@5 | 4.62 | 4.50 |
| Southern Pacific | 1914-'23 | 4½ | 5.05 | 4.70 |
| Virginian Ry. | 1914-'19 | 5 | | |

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s, Sept., 1915 | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 101¼ | 101⅝ |
| 6s, Sept., 1916 | 102⅛ | 102⅜ | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| 6s, Sept., 1917 | 104¼ | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 4½s, March, 1958 | 104⅝ | 104⅞ | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 4½s, Nov., 1957 | 104⅝ | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 4½s, Nov., 1957 | 104⅝ | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 4½s, May, 1917 | 100¼ | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| 4½s, Nov., 1916 | 100⅛ | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| 4½s, March, 1964 | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s, March, 1962 | 99⅜ | 100 | 99⅜ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s, Sept., 1960 | 99⅜ | 100 | 99⅜ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s, March, 1930-60 | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 4s, May, 1959 | 96 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96⅝ |
| 4s, Nov., 1958 | 96 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96⅝ |
| 4s, May, 1957 | 96 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96⅝ |
| 4s, Nov., 1956 | 95¾ | 96 | 95½ | 96⅛ |
| 4s, Nov., 1955 | 95¾ | 96 | 95½ | 96⅛ |
| 4s, Nov., 1936 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 4s, 1918-1919 | 99½ | .. | 99½ | .. |
| 3½s, Nov., 1954-55 | 85¾ | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 3½s, May, 1954 | 85¾ | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 3½s, 1950-1954 | 85 | 85¼ | 85 | 85¼ |

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 36.00 | 37.00 | 36.12½ | 36.62½ |
| Lead | 3.75 | 3.85 | 5.75 | 5.85 |
| Iron, No. 2 X f'dry | | | 14.00 | 14.50 |
| Spelter | 8.65 | 8.90 | 8.15 | 8.40 |
| Antimony | 19.50 | 20.00 | 19.50 | 20.00 |

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14½@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ s. d. | Thursday. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 68 2 6 | 63 5 0 |
| Copper, futures | 63 12 6 | 63 15 0 |
| Tin, spot | 178 0 0 | 177 0 0 |
| Tin, futures | 155 0 0 | 154 5 0 |
| Lead | 19 0 0 | 18 18 9 |
| Spelter | 29 15 0 | 29 12 6 |

## STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railroads | 68.81 | 68.26 | 68.50 | — .22 |
| Industrials | 55.37 | 54.74 | 55.11 | — .17 |
| COMBINED AVERAGE. | | | | |
| Feb. 8 | 62.08 | 61.58 | 61.94 | + .56 |
| Feb. 9 | 62.25 | 61.51 | 61.67 | — .27 |
| Feb. 10 | 61.99 | 61.44 | 61.88 | + .21 |
| Feb. 11 | 62.78 | 62.07 | 62.57 | + .69 |
| Feb. 12—Holiday. | | | | |
| Feb. 13 | 62.62 | 61.97 | 62.00 | — .57 |
| Feb. 15 | 62.14 | 61.50 | 61.80 | — .20 |

Range of Fifty Stocks.

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. to date | 62.78 | Feb. 11 | 61.28 | Feb. 5 | 61.80 |
| Feb., 1914 | 78.14 | Feb. 4 | 69.33 | Feb. 26 | 70.49 |
| Feb., 1913 | 77.30 | Feb. 3 | 71.51 | Feb. 25 | 76.89 |
| Feb., 1912 | 76.61 | Feb. 20 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 75.84 |
| Year's range to date | 64.68 | Jan. 22 | 60.07 | Jan. 2 | 61.80 |
| Year, 1914 | 78.30 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 | 60.20 |
| Year, 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | Dec. 10 | 68.64 |
| Year, 1912 | 85.52 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 78.80 |
| Year, 1911 | 84.41 | Jan. 26 | 69.57 | Sep. 25 | 77.50 |

SHORT TERM NOTES.

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Cop | 5 | Mar. 15, '15 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 2.50 |
| Am. Locomo | 6 | July, 1915 | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 3.35 |
| Am. T. & T. sub | 5 | Apr., 1916 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.60 |
| Am. Tob. sc. | 6 | Sep., 1915 | 101 | 101⅛ | 3.15 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | Dec. 15, '15 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 5.40 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | Dec. 15, '16 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 5.75 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | Dec. 15, '17 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 5.85 |
| Argen. Gov. | 4 | Dec. 15, '17 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 3.80 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 4½ | June, 1915 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 4.80 |
| Beth. Steel | 5 | June 1, '15 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 5.00 |
| Bklyn. R. T. | 5 | July, 1918 | 96½ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Can. Pacific | 6 | Mar. 2, '24 | 102⅜ | 103½ | 5.50 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 5 | June, 1919 | 91¼ | 91¾ | 7.50 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 5 | Sept., 1915 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.75 |
| Chi. El. Rys. | 5 | July, 1918 | 95½ | 96½ | 7.66 |
| City of Mon. | 5 | Dec., 1917 | 99⅜ | 100¼ | 4.95 |
| Con. Power | 6 | May 1, '17 | 97½ | 99 | 6.50 |
| Erie R. R. | 5 | Apr., 1915 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.00 |
| Erie R. R. | 5 | Oct., 1915 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 4.20 |
| Erie R. R. | 5 | Apr., 1917 | 97½ | 98 | 6.50 |
| Erie R. R. | 5½ | Apr., 1917 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 3.75 |
| Gen. Motors | 6 | Oct., 1915 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.40 |
| Gen. Rubber | 4½ | July, 1915 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.80 |
| H. R. & P. | 5 | May, 1915 | 98½ | 99¾ | |
| Havana Elec. Ry., L. & P. | 5 | Sept. 1, '16 | 96½ | 99¼ | 6.80 |
| Hock. Valley | 6 | Nov., 1915 | 101 | 101¼ | 4.20 |
| Int. Harv. | 5 | Feb. 15, '18 | 99¾ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Louis. G. & El. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 99½ | 100 | 6.75 |
| Lack. Steel | 5 | Mar., 1915 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.10 |
| L. S. & M. S. | 5 | Sept., 1915 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 3.90 |
| L. S. & M. S. | 6 | Dec., 1915 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 4.00 |
| Minn. Gen. El. | 6 | June, 1918 | 99½ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Mo. Pacific | 6 | June, 1915 | 90 | 92 | 30.00 |
| Mon. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1915 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.00 |
| New E. Nav. | 6 | May, 1917 | 92¾ | 93¼ | 9.70 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 5 | Apr., 1915 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 3.00 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 4½ | May, 1915 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 3.75 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 5 | Sep. 15, '15 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 4.15 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 5 | Oct., 1915 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 4.20 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 5 | May, 1915 | 98½ | 99¼ | 8.60 |
| Nor. States P. | 6 | June, 1917 | 98½ | 98 | 8.80 |
| Pac. G. & El. | 5 | Dec. 15, '15 | 100 | 100¼ | 4.55 |
| P. R. R. cv. | 3½ | Oct., 1915 | 100 | 100¼ | 3.10 |
| P. S. Corp. of New Jersey | 5 | Mar., 1916 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.80 |
| Seab'd Air L. | 5 | Mar., 1916 | 98½ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Feb., 1916 | 99¾ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Mar., 1917 | 98¾ | 99¼ | 5.75 |
| Sulz. & Sons. | 6 | June, 1916 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 5.85 |
| U. S. Smelt. | 5 | June, 1918 | 94 | 96 | 6.49 |
| Union Typew. | 5 | Jan. 15, '16 | 97¼ | 98 | 6.85 |
| United Fruit. | 6 | May, 1917 | 101 | 101⅛ | 6.35 |
| United Fruit. | 5 | May, 1918 | 97¼ | 98¼ | 5.55 |
| Utah Co | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 97¼ | 98¼ | 6.85 |
| West. P. Tr. | 6 | Mar., 1917 | 96 | 98½ | 6.80 |
| West. Power. | 6 | July, 1915 | 99¾ | 100½ | 5.00 |
| West. States G. & El. | 6 | Oct., 1917 | 96 | 97¼ | 7.00 |

## FIDELITY'S 50% DIVIDEND.

### Newark Trust Company Announces It Will Be Paid March 22.

In accordance with an announcement by its Directors several days ago, the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark yesterday declared a special dividend of 50 per cent. on the former capital stock of $2,000,000. With the dividend the stockholders may purchase at par pro rata $1,000,000 of new stock authorized by the company. The special dividend is payable on and after March 22 to stockholders of record Feb. 20.

This makes $6,500,000 in cash and $1,000,000 in Public Service Corporation stock that the Fidelity has distributed from its holdings as a result of the mutualization of the Prudential Insurance Company, the stock of the latter which was held by the Fidelity having been taken over.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andes | .05 | Midway | .07 |
| Belcher | .25 | Mispah Extension | .22 |
| Best & Belcher | .06 | Montana | .45 |
| Bullion | .01 | North Star | .18 |
| Caledonia | .15 | Reseue Eula | .07 |
| Challar | .02 | Tonopah Exten | 2.80 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .06 | Tonopah Merger | .52 |
| Crown Point | .19 | West End | .09 |
| Gould & Curry | .03 | GOLDFIELD. | |
| Hale & Norcross | .04 | Atlanta | .06 |
| Jutia | .61 | Booth | .51 |
| Justice | .08 | C. O. D. | .06 |
| Mexican | .45 | Combination Fr. | .07 |
| Occidental Con. | .80 | Diamondfield D. | .19 |
| Ophir | .15 | D'f'd Black Butte | .08 |
| Overman | .06 | Florence | .63 |
| Potosi | .02 | Goldfield Con. M. | 1.65 |
| Savage | .04 | Goldfield Merger | .24 |
| Sec Belcher | .02 | Jumbo Extension | .53 |
| Sierra Nevada | .15 | Lone Star | .08 |
| Union Con. | .25 | Silver Pick | .06 |
| Utah Con. | .01 | Vernal | .04 |
| Yellow Jacket | .29 | Nevada Hills | .30 |
| Silver bars | 65½ | Round Mountain | .42 |
| TONOPAH. | | MANHATTAN. | |
| Jim Butler | .66 | Manhattan Con. | .02 |
| MacNamara | .03 | | |

COLORADO.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Jackpt. 10 | 10¼ | | Jack Pot | 8 | 8¼ |
| Elkton | 45⅝ | 47⅝ | McKinney | 82 | 85 |
| El Paso | 165 | 172 | Old Gold | | 1¼ |
| Findley | 2¾ | 3¼ | Portland | 116 | 119½ |
| Gold Dollar | 4½ | 5 | Vindicator | 128 | 130 |
| Isabella | 16⅝ | 17½ | Rav. B. H. | 3½ | 4 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Antonio Lazo, formerly connected with Bertron, Griscom & Co., has been appointed manager of the public utility bond department of Parkinson & Burr.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have issued a booklet describing investments in electric utility companies.

J. A. De Long has become associated with the bond department of George H. Burr & Co. and will specialize in railroad securities.

The Harriman National Bank has issued a booklet describing the application of the Federal Reserve act to everyday banking transactions.

## OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Ahmeek | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| 1,790 | Alaska | 28⅝ | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ |
| 190 | Alloues | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅛ | 42⅜ |
| 825 | Am. Al. Copper | 54⅜ | 54⅝ | 53½ | 53⅝ |
| 1,035 | American Zinc | 19½ | 20⅜ | 19½ | 20⅛ |
| 50 | Butte & Balak. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 3,806 | Butte & Sup | 46½ | 46⅞ | 45½ | 46⅝ |
| 280 | Calumet & Ari. | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54½ |
| 75 | Chino | 38 | 36 | 32⅝ | 36 |
| 427 | Copper Range | 35 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 675 | East Butte | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| 1,289 | Granby | 28⅝ | 29 | 27¾ | 28½ |
| 351 | Greene-Can. | 28½ | 28¾ | 26½ | 27 |
| 124 | Hancock | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 25 | Indiana | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1 | Isl. Creek pf. | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 270 | Isle Royale | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 300 | Keweenaw | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 115 | La Salle | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Mass. Con. | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 50 | Mayflower | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 210 | Mohawk | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| 70 | Nevada Con. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 170 | New Arcadian | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 10 | Nipissing | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 475 | North Butte | 24 | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 95 | Old Colony | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 10 | Old Dominion | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 80 | Osceola | 71 | 71⅞ | 70¾ | 71⅜ |
| 90 | Pond Creek | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 35 | Quincy | 57 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ |
| 50 | Santa Fe | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 295 | Shannon | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 165 | Shattuck | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 20 | South Lake | 30c | 30c | 30c | 30c |
| 25 | Superior | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 55 | Tamarack | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32 | 32 |
| 796 | U. S. Smelters | 22 | 22 | 42 | 42 |
| 129 | U. S. Smelt. pf | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42 | 42 |
| 200 | Utah Apex | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 115 | Utah Con. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 12 | Utah Copper | 53 | 53 | 52¾ | 53⅛ |
| 25 | Victoria | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 150 | Winona | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 850 | Wolverine | 49 | 49½ | 47⅞ | 48 |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Atchison | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 15 | Boston El. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 59 | Bos. & Lowell | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 229 | Boston & Me. | 20½ | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| 5 | Bos. & Me. pf. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 80 | Fitchburg pf. | 54½ | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 | Maine Central | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 75 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 5 | Old Colony | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 10 | Union Pacific | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 100 | West E. St. Ry. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Am. Ag. C. pf. | 92¾ | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| 18 | Am. Pneu. S. pf. | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¼ | 102 |
| 191 | Am. Sugar | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| 30 | Am. Sugar pf. | 112 | 112½ | 112 | 112½ |
| 895 | Am. Tel. & T. | 120¼ | 120¾ | 119¾ | 120¼ |
| 181 | Am. Wool pf. | 78¾ | 79 | 78¾ | 79 |
| 2 | Edison | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| 1 | Ga. Ry. & Elec. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 65 | General Elec. | 142 | 142 | 141¼ | 142 |
| 15 | Mass Gas | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 32 | Mass Gas pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 27 | McElwaine pf. | 101¾ | 102 | 101½ | 101½ |
| 10 | Mergenthaler | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 |
| 20 | N. E. Tel. | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ |
| 125 | Pullman | 151¾ | 151¾ | 151¾ | 151¾ |
| 38 | Swift & Co. | 108⅛ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 43 | Torrington | 28 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ |
| 447 | United Fruit | 117 | 117 | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| 129 | U. S. Rub. Mach. | 54⅜ | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 55 | Un. Shoe M. pf | 28¾ | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 |
| 1,042 | U. S. Steel | 43¾ | 43¾ | 42⅝ | 43¼ |
| 22 | U. S. Steel pf. | 104¼ | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 192 | Western Union | 63½ | 63⅝ | 63¼ | 63⅜ |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Am. A. C. 5s. | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 5,000 | Am. T. & T. 4s | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 2,000 | Am. T. & T. 4½s | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 12,000 | A. G. & W. I. 5s | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1,000 | C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1,500 | Cent. Vt. 4s | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 17,000 | N. E. Tel. 5s | 101 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 3,000 | Western Tel. 5s | 96¼ | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ |

BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | .60 | 1 | Iron Blos. | .95 | 1 |
| Bay S Gas | .10 | .12 | La Rose | .70 | .74 |
| Bagole | 1¼ | 1⅝ | Majestic | .15 | .17 |
| Bohemia | .70 | .75 | McK-Dar. | .40 | .44 |
| Boston Ely | .12 | .15 | Max Met. | .14 | .15 |
| Butte & La. | .20 | .24 | Mines of M. | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| Calaveras | 1 | 1⅛ | New Baltic | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| Chief Con. | .72 | .78 | Nev-Doug. | .36 | .40 |
| Con. Ariz. | .25 | .35 | Old Dom | 5 | 6 |
| Con. Cop. | 1 | 1⅛ | Tr rets. | .10 | .12 |
| Cortez | .15 | .30 | Ohio Cop. | .10 | .12 |
| Crown Res | .70 | .75 | Oneco | .50 | .80 |
| Davis-Daly | 1⅛ | .80 | So Lake | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| E & B | .75 | .80 | Stewart M. | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| First Nat. | 1⅞ | 1¾ | Un Verde | 2 | 2⅛ |
| Houghton | 1½ | 1⅝ | Yukon | 2½ | 2¾ |

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Am. Rad. pf. | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ |
| 2 | Booth Fish. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 15 | Booth Fish. pf. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 15 | Chi. Rv. Ser. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 50 | Chi. Ry. Ser. 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26 | 26 |
| 5 | Chi. T. & T. | 207 | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| 8 | Com. Edison | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| 10 | Nat. Carb. pf. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 41 | People's Gas | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 5 | Public Serv. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 21 | Pub. Serv. pf. | 96¼ | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 15 | Quaker O. pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 144 | Sears-Roebuck | 205 | 205 | 204 | 204 |
| 319 | Swift & Co. | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | 108¼ | 108⅜ |
| 2 | U. S. Steel | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43½ | 43⅝ |
| 25 | Union Carbide | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Chi. Rys. 5s | 96½ | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ |
| 5,000 | City Rys. 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 5,000 | Ogden Gas 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 28,000 | Swift 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Balt. El. pf. | 44 |

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

Large quantity of silk waists to close out; also three to four hundred dozen colored wash dresses at a sacrifice price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen wanted in all territories to handle a crack-a-jack line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps as a side line on commission basis; a big thing for the right parties. L 45 Times.

SILK PETTICOATS, $10.20 to $18.00 PER DOZEN. A few JOBS and regular numbers (snappy styles) at right prices. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 126 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS WITH SNAPPY STYLES of cotton and linen dresses submit samples, 27-35 West 24th St., ninth floor rear, between 3 and 5 P. M.

THE NEW TIPPERARY LADIES' SUIT, made of Garfield's poplin, peau de cygne lined; $11. W. Shavelson, 36 East 22d St.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT SILK DRESSES. Call with samples Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Room 702, 53 West 34th St.

WANTED — STRONG LINE popular price dresses, good salesman who can show results; city, out of town. T 45 Times.

Jobber now making selection; children's dresses; bring samples. Room 528, 621 Broadway.

WE HAVE 500 SERGE DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A VERY LOW FIGURE. PHILIP MARK & CO., 71 WEST 23D ST.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out, in both silks and serges; good assortment. Seventh floor, 127-133 West 26th St.

Jobber looking at silk dresses; must be snappy styles. Call, 9 to 11. Room 511, 1,270 Broadway.

War goods knitter sale; quantity hosiery, underwear, sweaters; principal only. T 40 Times.

Will pay cash for quantities of 36-inch crepe de chine, at a price. Nasrallah Meena, 142 West 24th.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT SPRING COATS ALL WEEK. 18 WEST 27TH ST, THIRD FLOOR.

OPEN TO BUY big job in silk and cotton dresses for cash. Room 505, 43 West 27th.

Job of 300 cloth dresses, to close out. International Dress & Skirt Co., 72 Grand St.

JOBBER LOOKING at popular-priced suits. Call with samples, 27 W. 20th, 7th floor.

JOB 400 SILK WAISTS open for offer. Juffet & Mencher, 129 West 22d St.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

### Coverts in Demand.

The clothiers who thought they saw a good opportunity to do business in covert overcoats were not mistaken. This material, made up into attractive knee length topcoats, is now regarded as the most promising novelty for the coming Spring season. So much is this the case that the manufacturers are having difficulty in getting satisfactory deliveries on the fabric. The best that most of the mills can do is to promise shipment within four weeks' time. Advances have been made on the prices at which these goods were formerly sold, but this is in no way affecting the sales.

### Diamond Checks for Fall.

Among the overcoatings that are offered for next Fall, those with the diamond check or tartan design seem to be meeting with a very fair demand from the cutting-up trade. The weave is one that has not been seen for several years, and it will doubtless add a note of freshness to the lines which the clothiers are now preparing for their Fall trips. This design made its first appearances in suitings which were sold the latter part of the Spring season, and is regarded as more or less an outgrowth of the tartan idea. Some good color combinations are obtainable, and, while the effects are of a subdued nature, they make an attractive appearance.

### Spring Shoe Business Good.

A good business is passing in this market in shoes for Spring, both men's and women's, though buyers are handicapped considerably by the large number of styles that is being shown for the new season. One of the latest styles shown here is a shoe made about an inch higher than the ordinary shoe, it being offered especially for wear with the short skirts that have now become so popular with women. It is made in both the button and lace styles, of light-colored kid, (mostly the putty and champagne shades,) and has a rather high back foxing, black enameled French heel, and patent leather diamond tip.

### Planning for Wool Imports.

The officers of the Textile Alliance, Inc., which, under the latest action of the British Government, will be made the consignee of all wool that is imported to this country from Great Britain and Australia, are busy arranging the details for the work that has been intrusted to them. There was no further information given out yesterday by A. M. Patterson, President of the alliance, but it was stated that cable advices are expected from the other side. In the market the selling agents and mill men were all at sea as far as the working of the new plan was concerned. So far the action of England has had little effect on prices, and, in fact, advances were made regardless of the newly created situation.

### Southern Mills Complaining.

Commission men who have just returned from the South, where they have interviewed various mill executives on business matters, say that these men are complaining that there is very little, if any, profit to be had from the prices at which gray goods are now being sold in this market. While mills which were able to purchase sizeable supplies of cotton before the advance began are able to take orders now at a small profit, there is nothing at all in it for those mills which have to buy their raw material at the present levels. That is one of the chief reasons why there is so much "obstinacy" on the part of the mills in refusing contracts for late delivery at current figures. In some quarters it is argued, however, that the buyers feel prices are going to go up and that is why they are trying so hard now to cover themselves on future goods before the rise begins.

### White Goods Opening Slowly.

While prospects for an active season in white goods are bright, the buying is opening up slowly, and so far it has not been altogether what had been expected of it. The most-wanted fabric of this kind at the moment is cotton gabardine, which is in none too plentiful supply. So hard is it to get that in some instances jobbing houses have been given orders for delivery as late as May and June. The goods of this kind that are most in demand are 36 and 40 inches wide, and job from 25 cents to $1.50 a yard. There is also a good call for the narrower widths of cotton gabardine, and a steady business is being done on white voiles, organdies, and crêpes. Good business in wash fabrics is reported by sellers of this merchandise, with the best part of the demand given to printed goods. Gabardines are favored in this part of the market also.

### Agree with the Retailers.

Leading cutters-up were inclined to agree yesterday with those retailers who recently asserted that changes of style in the middle of a season were unfair to the latter and did much to confuse the buyers and ultimate consumers and cause loss and dissatisfaction. While some took the position that the more style changes there were the more buying would have to be done by the retailers, which would tend toward greater gross business for the cutters, others argued that frequent changes were the source of much of the cancellation and return evils, both of which have grown into formidable profit destroyers for the manufacturers. It was further contended that the fear of a sudden change in the mode caused buyers to operate conservatively and to hold off as long as possible before buying, in the hope of getting the nearest thing they could to the "last word" in the season's styles.

### Gray Goods Deadlock Continues.

The deadlock between buyers and sellers on the matter of prices to be paid for late deliveries of printcloths continued yesterday. Bidding for such deliveries was free enough, but the mills remained firm in their refusal to take prices that were not a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent above current prices for spot and near-by shipments. One bid called for 10,000 pieces of 39-inch 68-72s, for June to September delivery, at 4½ cents, while another asked for about half as many pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents for shipment in June, July, and August. A moderate business was done by first hands on the most popular constructions for spot and near-by delivery at full market prices, and there was little heard of price cuts by second hands for these shipments. Sheetings continued firm in price and were quite active. The day's spot prices on standard construction of printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝@38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛@38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅞@38½-inch, 60-48s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅞c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

## AUCTION SALES.

### MERCHANDISE.

The Entire Stock of High-Grade

# FURS

Of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city,
Inventoried Over $80,000, Consisting of
1,250 Rich Dyed Ringtail Cat Skins,
200 Black Dyed Australian Opossum,
1,000 Dyed Jap Minks,
1,250 Civet Cats,
2,500 Dyed Jap Weasels,
100 German Fitch,
1,000 Natural Marten,
150 Natural Gray Foxes,
100 Mink,
150 Sitka Dyed Wolves,
850 Striped & Sheared Chinchilla Squirrels,
550 Russian Fitch,
12 Genuine Silver,
Natural Blue, Cross & White Foxes.
Also an Exceptionally Fine Line of

## COATS, SCARFS, MUFFS and SETS

of Hudson seal, caracul, mole, chinchilla squirrel, leopard skin, Persian lamb, skunk, lap robe, near seal, marmot, civet cat, fitch, pointed black, Sitka, gray, kitt, and taupe foxes, Kalinskys, dyed and natural raccoons, beaver and lynx, etc. All made for this season in the very latest models and best workmanship.

## D. HARTMANN, Auct'r

Sells To-morrow, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at the New Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.
Notice: This offering is of an exceptional quality and will be sold positively without reserve. For further information phone Spring 4299.

$15,000 Up-to-the-Minute Stock of

## HABERDASHERY

Of the United Clothing Co. of Newark, N. J. Removed for convenience of sale.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell

## Today, Tuesday, Feb. 16,

At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Large Stock of Above, Comprising

## 75 Doz. Manhattan SHIRTS

and Bates Street
Men's Arrow, Earl and Wilson Silk, Negligee, Flannel and Full Dress Shirts, Arrow Collars, Men's Silk Merino and Balbriggan Underwear and Union Suits. Elegant assortment Silk Neckwear, Silk and Lisle Hosiery, Pajamas, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, and Canes.
Large Line of Men's Very Fine

## SWEATERS and JERSEYS

and everything pertaining to fashionable haberdashery establishment.

## David W. Biow Co.

520-522 Broadway,
(Tel. 6080-6081 Spring.) Near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, Feb. 16th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
25,000 Yds. COTTON GOODS
20,000 Yds. EMBROIDERIES
5,000 Kimonos & House Dresses
EXTENSIVE LINES OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS,

## White Goods

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

## Wearing Apparel

### LARGE JUNIOR AND MISSES' CLOAK HOUSE Requires Sub-Manufacturer

To furnish own samples and work exclusively for us, using our material. Apply, stating full particulars, R. H., 210 Times Downtown.

### FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET
The Most
Important Collection
of
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS
Ever Consigned to these Galleries. For sale by Auction
Including Examples by Foreign and American Artists

| | |
|---|---|
| Truesdell | Schreyer |
| Naegle | Ziem |
| Israels | Romney |
| Munkacsy | Gainsborough |
| Detaille | Vigee Le Brun |
| Meissonier | Potter |
| Henner | Van Goyen |

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF
George Washington Lawrence, Esq.
& Frederic Gallatin, Jr.
OF NEW YORK CITY
on Thursday and Friday
Feb. 18th and 19th
AT 3 O'CLOCK EACH AFTERNOON.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke,
AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN—3033.
Catalogue Mailed on Request.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; A. M. Barber, furnishing goods, underwear; W. E. Goodman, housefurnishing goods; K. F. Feldeman, dry goods; 37 West 20th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, suits, dresses; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 37 W. 20th.
AKRON—L. G. Federman, coats, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Feary & Son; P. Feary, shoes; Park Avenue.
ALBANY—Mann & Anker; F. L. Anker, trimmings; Wallick's.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Brothers; Miss F. Wieland, laces, handkerchiefs; G. J. Ritter, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. N. Lawfer, carpets; G. Weiss, dry goods; Breslin.
ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; W. B. Parker, hosiery; Z Walker.
ATHENS, Ga.—Head & McMahon; H. V. Head, clothing, furnishing goods; Longacre.
ATLANTA — Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, mdse. mgr.; L. F. Hardy, fancy toilet leather goods, notions, umbrellas, jewelry, silverware; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—S. Saul, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Mrs. L. P. Blackburn, china, art goods; 71 West 23d; Gregorian.
ATLANTA—I. Einstein & Co.; S. Einstein, clothing, furnishing goods; Woodward.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks, trimmings; 69 5th Av.; Latham.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. C. Parsons, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Miss I. Hodder, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 69 5th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; R. B. Smith, pictures, toys, trunks; 214 Church.
AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; J. H. Gibbons, clothing, furn. goods; Mrs. Elliott, millinery; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Coblens Co.; E. Werzansky, cloaks; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, handkerchiefs; Miss E. Frasier, dry goods; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Miss J. Marston, Miss P. Metzeles, Miss J. Steinkamp, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamberger Bros. & Co.; N. Liberles, piece goods; 840 B'way; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, laces, embroideries, neckwear, leather goods, notions; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Brothers & Co.; N. Liberles, piece goods; 840 Broadway; Netherlands.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; G. C. Tonolla, housefurn. goods, china, toys; Strand.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. H. Smith, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Barnard, cloaks and suits; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—M. J. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, sweaters, overalls, shirts; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Strand.
BAY CITY, Texas—Badout's; A. M. Badout, general mdse.; Continental.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Selbel Bros.; O. P. Selbel, millinery; Continental.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Johnston, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Lewis, millinery; Miss Peck, misses' muslin underwear, kimonos, petticoats; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Ring, dresses, costumes; Mr. Cooper, women's, misses' suits, coats; Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—L. Levenson & Sons; J. Levenson, linens, laces, clothing, underwear; Wallick's.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Dowling, men's, boys' clothing; Miss R. Blitz, toilet goods, notions; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Slotes, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON — O. M. Ginsberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BOSTON—F. P. Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists, dresses, neckwear; 9 Great Northern.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. Mendelsohn, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
BRADFORD, Penn.—H. Offenbach, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready-to-wear, hosiery, gloves; Park Avenue.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; M. Cooper, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith, Murray, Co.; J. Brady, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
BROCKTON—Flagg & Willis Co.; D. F. Campbell, carpets; Herald Square.
BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists; Broztel.
BUCYRUS—Berk & Hale; E. P. Berk, carpets; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss A. Reardon, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO — Wiesseman-Eiss Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, Miss R. Altman, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; F. Hammit, knit goods, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss H. Meyer, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO — I. Goldin, cloaks, suits; N. Goldin, skirts; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, millinery; Breslin.
BUFFALO—A. & L. Jupp; Miss L. Bohen, millinery; Imperial.
BUFFALO—E. A. Meldrum Co.; G. W. Scherer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—E. Frohman, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Shank, clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. W. Golop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Wm. Mutter, domestics; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss Brown, infants' wear, silk petticoats; W. Schank, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Berger's; L. L. Berger, ready-to-wear; 35 East 26th.
BUFFALO—Smith-Willys Co.; H. B. Smith, general mdse.; Herald Square.
BUTLER, Pa.—Mrs. Cleary, women's, misses' ready to wear; Martinique.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; P. B. Baxter, housefurn. goods; 214 Church.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—D. D. Sollenberger, dry goods; Herald Square.
CHEYENNE—M. Frank, carpets; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Ellinger, mdse. mgr.; W. Paton, toys, leather goods; W. Fergus, housefurn. goods; W. W. Whitely, toilet goods; E. P. Nolan, dress goods, flannels; G. E. Warhurst, men's furn. goods; N. Koritzky, linens; J. Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; K. Trilling, men's, boys' clothing; W. Meinel, genl. mdse.; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. T. Anderson, furs; G. W. Stateman, furs; Miss D. Frank, misses' wear, basement; Miss M. Nugent, suits; Miss C. Raynor, women's furn. goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, waists; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; J. H. Dyon, men's furn. goods; C. W. Whitfingwell, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, suits; W. G. Speeri, hosiery, knit underwear; G. Weinreich, laces; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. Co.; H. W. Schrader, laces; 11 W. 32d; Hermitage.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. A. Dahlgren, housefurn. goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Shepard, gloves, handkerchiefs, veilings, buttons, hair goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss L. C. Fuller, millinery; Miss C. Connelly, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—C. D. Mead, infants', children's, ladies' ready-to-wear; Wolcott.
CHICAGO—Fried Bros. & Co.; A. Fried, hats, caps; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics, wash goods; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—"Daniel's"; D. Meyer, silk coats, wash dresses; 1,261 Broadway, Room 301.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; L. G. Allen, Miss Sundmaker, millinery; D. C. Redfuld, O. Kuppinger, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; A. M. Solomon, millinery; Miss Stecker, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Mrs. G. Dolman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss L. Zinn, corsets; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—Brandt & Lear; L. Brandt, cloaks, suits; Union Square.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; O. F. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CLARKSBURG — M. Friedlander, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; F. Schnably, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND — Keplinger-Kelly-Homer Co.; W. H. Kelly, W. E. Homer, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; J. A. Peck, carpets; Miss McIlvay, fancy goods; 4 West 22d.
CLEVELAND—Addison's—B. W. Korach, cheap suits, coats; 1,261 Broadway, Room 301.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Knoll & Camper Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; L. G. Oppenheim, rugs, upholstery goods; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Miss R. Strauss, millinery; Marseilles.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, coats; Miss H. Tyroler, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Mrs. L. Galentin, muslin underwear, infants' wear; C. E. Riley, carpets; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. H. Rieser Co.; M. M. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, millinery; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Tracy-Wells Co.; Url Tracy, stationery, china; Navarre.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Beehive; A. S. Loewenherz, ready-to-wear; 40 East 22d.
CORNING—Wing & Bostwick Co.; W. A. Rumsey, dry goods; H. E. Stever, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CONCORD, N. H.; A. H. Knowlton Co.; J. P. Forsythe, general mdse; Murray Hill.
CUMBERLAND—Cumberland D. G. and Notion Co.; J. S. McCauley, dry goods, underwear, furn. goods; 395 B'way.
DALLAS—New York Cloak and Suit Co.; I. J. Meyer, cheap white coats; 1,261 Broadway, Room 301.
DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; A. F. Martin, clothing, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.
DAYTON—S. & M. Margolies; S. Margolies, clothing; Herald Square.
DES MOINES, Iowa — Harris-Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs.; 320 Church.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bentley, dry goods; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, silks; C. J. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. Symington, carpets; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. R. Tannehill, men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy, general mdse.; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mr. Alexander, millinery; 621 Broadway.
DULUTH—I. Freimuth; T. Griffith, carpets, rugs; F. P. Robinson, dress goods, silks; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; F. E. Fleischman, house furn. goods; 1,170 Broadway; Algonquin.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; J. Coplan, silk, cloth dresses; 1,161 B'way.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—I. Ostrander, general mdse.; Grand.
ELMIRA—L. Rosenbaum & Sons; Miss M. Fitzgibbons, cloaks, suits; H. L. Rosenbaum, millinery; 38 W. 32d.
EL PASO—H. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebre, domestics, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallick's.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; G. L. Young, millinery; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Miss Fash, millinery; 621 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Seelberg Store; M. Seelberg, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
FORT WORTH — S. Bernhard, silk suits; 1,161 B'way.
FRANKLIN, Ind.—M. J. Voris & Co.; M. J. Voris, women's wear; Navarre.
FRESNO—Kuttner, Goldstein & Co.; D. L. Newman, ready-to-wear, millinery, fancy goods, toys; Claridge.
GALVESTON—Garbade, Elband & Co.; Miss E. Schneider, silks, linen, Palm Beach suits, linen coats; 1,170 Broadway.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Schrago, notions, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—B. Kaufman, dry goods; Somerset.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Mully, millinery; Waldorf-Astoria; G. G. Hampton, notions, jewelry, toilet, leather goods; F. Kerr, domestics, flannels, blankets; Prince George; J. Docksey, dress goods, silks; Prince George; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Franklin & Co.; Mrs. E. W. Rumsey, muslin underwear; E. Haywood, representing; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; Mr. Gearing, dry goods; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. Langley, millinery; 60 W. 33d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankio & Co.; J. Traill, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
GREENWOOD, S. C.—Rush Bros.; G. W. Rush, dry goods; Aberdeen.
HARRISBURG—Kaufman's; I. E. Robinson, coats, suits, dresses; J. E. Gutman, waists, children's, juniors' dresses, petticoats, house dresses, muslin underwear; McAlpin.
HARTFORD—G. A. Simon Co.; G. A. Simon, millinery, ready-to-wear; M. Simon, clothing; 33 Union Square.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; L. H. Stein, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; E. K. Ladue, china; 320 Church.
HOLYOKE—C. Misch; L. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
HOUMA, La.—L. Heymann, millinery; 43 Leonard.
HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; E. J. Hogan, dry goods; I. C. Hahn, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.
HOUSTON—Columbia Dry Goods Co.; B. Cohen, millinery, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.; Gregorian.
INDIANAPOLIS.—H. P. Wasson Co.; G. A. Anderson, carpets, upholstery goods; C. Hasenohr, notions, fancy goods, laces, ribbons; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. S. Kistler, laces, ribbons, trimmings; G. D. Sleigh, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS — L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mr. Connan, housefurn. goods; 1,270 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mr. Hays, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mr. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 Broadway.
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington, merchandise manager; R. Harris, dress goods, silks; Miss L. Rogers, cloaks, suits, waists; C. Dixon, clothing, furnishing goods; Miss A. Moore, gloves, laces, embroideries; P. Bell, muslin underwear, corsets; Mrs. R. P. Vincent, millinery; L. C. Bailey, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets, blankets; 351 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN—N. Nathan & Bro.; J. Bergman, ladies' wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
JOLIET, Ill.—"Boston Store"; Miss M. Gray, cloaks, suits; M. A. Feiman, dry goods; Wellington.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; N. C. Hefter, clothing, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Wellington.
KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Miss G. Ray, coats, suits; Miss M. F. Geary, coats, suits; Miss Susan Kraus, laces, embroideries, trimmings, ribbons, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear; Miss J. Masten, corsets, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Cross, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. S. F. Hill, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros.; J. C. Berkson, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. Westerbeck, domestics, toys, linens; 7 West 22d.
KNOXVILLE—Woods & Taylor; R. W. Woods, furn. goods, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; E. Creath, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
KNOXVILLE—M. B. Arnstein & Co., M. B. Arnstein, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE—J. S. Hall Sons; W. S. Hall, clothing, furnishing goods; Breslin.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks; 315 4th Av.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—W. H. Zinn Co.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, silks; J. C. Deventer, dry goods; 97 Grand.
LAKE CHARLES—J. J. Utitz, muslin underwear; 303 5th Av., Room 507.
LANCASTER, Penn.—W. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, waists, children's, infants' wear; York.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; F. Carpenter, hosiery; Miss A. Kauffman, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
LAURAL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; Mr. Fine, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland, Co.; Miss K. Ahearn, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—H. Feiler, neckwear; Breslin.
MADISON—F. A. Wardenberg & Co.; S. Wardenberg, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; Mr. Pritchfield, carpets, draperies; H. Leppich, hosiery, notions, leather goods; C. Diehl, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—H. L. Reed Co.; H. Goetz, notions, hosiery, gloves, cloaks, furnishing goods; Miss Conrad, millinery; Woodward.
MEMPHIS—R. Lowenstein & Bros.; H. J. Neff, toys; 22 E. 17th.
MEXICO, Mo.—Joseph Barth; Miss L. Barth, men's clothing; Knickerbocker.
MIDDLETON, Conn.—L. Rubel, ready-to-wear; 18th Avenue.
MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Liberty Co.; Mr. Lewis, jobs, Spring coats, suits; 43 W. 27th. R. 902.
MILFORD, N. H.—H. H. Barber, general mdse.; Navarre.
MILWAUKEE — Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; H. Lippman, muslin underwear, petticoats; W. Rowse, notions; Mr. McLean, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain D. G. Co.; J. Peck, domestics, dress goods, silks; F. T. Reid, dry goods; Sherman Square.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, millinery; 640 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. M. Hurley, furn. goods, underwear; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blume, millinery; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—The Dayton Co.; N. Cohen, ready to wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; R. N. Caird, housefurnishing goods; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; W. H. Ball, dress goods, silks; W. C. Bostwick, linens; J. T. Gibbons, clothing, furnishing goods; 214 Church.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; W. C. Bostwick, linens, white goods; Miss Francis, ladies' wear; 214 Church.
MONTGOMERY—Naftel D. G. Co.; W. J. Naftel, notions, laces; New Victoria.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, general mdse.; 214 Church.
MONTICELLO, N. Y.; Mrs. I. Levens, millinery; St. Denis.
MONTREAL—Goodwin's, Limited; E. Dunn, linens, domestics, wash goods; 116 West 32d.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; Miss A. Farrell, muslin underwear, corsets; 1,261 B'way.
NATCHEZ—Chamberlain & Patterson Co.; W. C. Price, general mdse.; Marlborough.
NEW BEDFORD—Smith Bros.; S. Smith, Spring suits, coats; 12 W. 17th.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—J. H. Edgerly, clothing; Longacre.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; M. Mayer, muslin underwear, knit goods; 43 Leonard.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; J. F. Fisher, mdse. mgr.; Miss A. M. Ford, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; Miss A. MacGarvey, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Miss R. Barber, laces; Miss M. E. Long, embroideries; 1,270 Broadway; Gregorian.
NORFOLK—W. J. Simmons & Co.; W. F. Busch, hats; York.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, hosiery; F. Sudlow, underwear; 432 4th Av.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; W. Douglas, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 258 Church.
OIL CITY—Kinter Co.; R. E. Kinter, cloaks, general mdse.; Navarre.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss Watson, art embroideries; H. Rosendale, stationery, leather goods; Mrs. Wright, corsets; Mrs. Rogers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandis & Sons; H. Brenzier, carpets, rugs; Miss Kohn, muslin underwear; Mr. Cummings, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.
OWASSO, Mich.—Lyon & Pond; H. D. Lyon, H. H. Lyon, general merchandise; Longacre.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke Co.; L. M. Rieke, Jr., dry goods; 75 Spring.
PATERSON—Regents C

# POTASH SUPPLY IN SUGAR BEET WASTE

## Enough for Whole Country, So C. H. MacDowell Tells Mining Engineers.

## BUT CAPITAL IS NEEDED

### Chemical Can Be Produced Here as By-Product of Other Industries—Present Supply Almost Gone.

With President Benjamin B. Thayer in the chair and about 400 members in attendance, the one hundred and tenth annual session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers began yesterday at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The meetings will continue today and tomorrow, with excursions Thursday to inspect the progress of the new subways and the Catskill Aqueduct.

Among the topics discussed yesterday was the question as to where the United States is going to obtain its suply of potash, now that Germany, hitherto practically onr only source of supply, has forbidden the export of that mineral. Charles H. MacDowell, President of the Armour Fertilizer Company of Chicago, who read a paper treating exhaustively the actual and potential sources of potash, stated that fertilizer and chemical manufacturers have on hand only about enough potash to last through the Spring, even with restriction of output. A small deposit in Galicia cannot be considered a commercial possibility at present, and deposits near Sauria, in Spain, would require years before they could be developed sufficiently to be of any practical value.

"In this situation," said Mr. MacDowell, "we must see what prospects are offered in our own country. The most promising outlook is that at Searles Lake, California, where a plant has been established which as yet is hardly more than experimental. There is plenty of capital back of this venture and it may turn out well. In the meantime it may be pointed out that potash can be made as a by-product of manufacturing industries.

"The sugar beet waste in this country could be made to yield enough potash to supply the entire present demand of the chemical manufacturers. About a third as much is lost annually in scouring the country's raw wool clip, and much of this could be recovered. There are indications of deposits in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Texas; but to produce potash in this country in any quantity will require that somebody spend some money."

Deposits in Texas were discussed by Dr. William B. Phillips of the University of Texas. Other topics were safety and sanitation, the application of which, it is said, has reduced serious accidents in mines by 70 per cent. in the last three years, and various questions relating to the iron and steel industry.

Many of the members of the Institute attended the alumni dinner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Technology Club, 17 Gramercy Park.

## CUSTOMS CASES APPEALED.

### Treasury Department Not Satisfied with Rulings in Them.

Following its practice of not accepting as final decisions of the Board of General Appraisers in cases lost by the Government, the Treasury Department has requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson to carry three issues recently decided by the board to the Customs Court, where it is hoped reversals may be obtained. In one of these cases the board held that an item of commission noted as non-dutiable by the Appraiser, but included in the entered value by the importer, was a manifest clerical error because the importer deducted similar items on two previous entries of similar merchandise. The Government will contend before the court that the error was not "manifest" within the meaning of the law.

Another appeal by the Government relates to the proper classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of day and night shells which had been assessed with duty as fireworks, but held by the board to be properly dutiable as manufactures of paper. The third of the appeals to be made has to do with the entry of so-called Waverly shortbread. The product is claimed by the Government to be properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 194 of the act of 1913, by simitude to "baked articles containing nuts, chocolate, fruit, or confectionery." The board held the shortbread entitled to free entry under the provision of Paragraph 417 for "biscuits, bread, and wafers not specially provided for." These appeals will have the effect of delaying the payment of the refunds to importers until after the close of the Government's present fiscal year.

## ACADEMY BILL KILLED.

### House's Action Disposes of It During the Present Congress.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate bill to create the American Academy of Arts and Letters was defeated in the House of Representatives today. It had passed one or the other of the two houses several times, and had never before been defeated. As a matter of fact, the bill received 62 votes to only 41 against, but the test was on a question to suspend the rules to pass the measure, and a two-third vote was required.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### City.

The receipt of applications for playground and gymnasium attendant, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

Applications for Inspector of boilers, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Feb. 23.

### State.

Examinations will be held on March 6 for barge canal lockmaster, assistant lockmaster, and lock operator. All applicants must be under 45 years of age and must not be addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages. The annual salaries of these positions are respectively from $1,501 to $1,800, $1,201 to $1,500, and $901 to $1,200. Applications must be received in the office of the commission on or before March 1. No application blanks will be sent out by mail after Feb. 26.

### United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for assistant in boys' and girls' agricultural club work, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 a year, for service in the field. The duties will consist of administrative and field work in the organization of boys' and girls' agricultural and home economic clubs, and will require considerable travel. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Graduation from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing; or, in the case of applicants lacking a degree, at least five years' experience in supervisory teaching, and at least one year's experience in the organization or promotion of boys' or girls' agricultural club projects are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOLINA, MATTHEW, (Jan. 18;) personalty, $8,200; all to widow, Catherine.

GREENSTEIN, MORITZ, (Jan. 29;) personalty, $6,100; Philip and Dora Nulier, jointly, get $100; Charles and Max Greenstein, each get $2,267; Bertha Pearlstein, $1,667.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus or against.*

### FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—General calendar.

Gleason<Thaw. | Re Mark.
Re Roch Sanit Co. | Pullman<Miller.
Odell<Batterman. | Hildreth<Aureback.
Mark Yick Hee<U S. | Klinger<Hyman.
Ballard<Aud Nat Bk. | Rabinowitz<US.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:
Barber<Foster. | Ridel<Aronsohn.
Mercer<Int R T Co. | Derks<Pullman Co.
Szoweczuk<Mason & Hanger Co. | Stein<Cont P Wks.
Koladyzc<same. | O'Neill<Swift & Co.
Werbinsky<Penn Cement Co. | Headley<Penn RR.
Matt J. Ward Co< | Martin<Van Horn & S
Goelet. | Smith<Doheny.
Columbia Tr<Cheney.
Boyd Co<Cohen & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<Tug L C Ward & Scow RR No. 16.
Same<Tug Bouker, 2d, and 72H, 73H, 75H.
Same<Tug Bismarck & Scow Montreal.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow F J No. 32.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow Guiding Star.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow Juna.
Same<Bismarck & Scow H S Ine, No 9
Same<Tug Hamilton & Scow L C No. 1.
NYC R R<SS Satilla, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Bloch. | Same<Ill Sur. (8 acts)

DISTRICT COURT—Evans, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Gustavino<Comerina. | Waller<same.
Ritchie<Robinson. | Ritchie<Robinson.
Planten<Gedney. | Gustanino<Comerina.
US Metal Prod Co< | Scribner's Sons<
Rapp. | Bdway Picture Prod.
Chamberlin<Texas & Pacific RR. | Bosselman<St G & Co.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Martha Perna.

### STATE.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Coyne<Valley Str Rly Co. | Waller<same.
Chalmers<Nat Cash Co. | Tennessee Cop Co.
Koll<Mortimer. | Twombly<CNY.
Re Park. | Cavanagh<McGovern.
People<De Meo. | Sullivan<Russor.
Simpson<Kumpf. | Koehne<Hotel Astor.
Duffy<Wills. | People<Maestry.
People<Fowler.
Wall<Merkert.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Marine Nati Bk of Pitts<Cushing. | Rivers & Harbors< Barnaby.
Boehm<L I RR Co. | Plitt<Illinois Surety Co.
Malcolm<Malcolm. | Re Kass.
Re East Mach Co (Strunsky.) | Amgott<Amgott.
Galbraith<Bodine. | Re Abel.
Slamowitz<Franklin Koch Co. | Corra<Smith Gray Co.
Re Rashnall. | N Y Lubri Oil Co< Pan RR Co.
Bass<Bass. | Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Tilney<Bates. | Litwack<Litwack.
Lamberti<Lamberti. | Idaho Mo M Co< Miller.
CNY<Doering. | Roman<Osterweiss.
Levitt<Fisher. | Scher<Wittes (2 acts.)
Rosenstock<Sun Ray W Co. | Orenstein<Mar & S Co.
Soukos<Degnon Cont Co. | Mark<S D Davis Const Co.
Moushkian<Knight. | Winter<Fay.
Cohen<Asper Co. | Lekis<Mallory SS Co.
Mott<James. | Bayer<Bayer.
Lowe<Leary. | Re Comm of Public Wks.
Leary<Leary. | Re Kaufman Cos Co.
Canavan Bros Co< Elkan Bros Co. | Johnson<S Cushman Son.
Horowitz<Smith. | Heise<Wells.
Bloch<Bremer. | Goodall<Platt.
Wilson<Earl. | Webb<Block.
Kobre<Kramer Cont Co. | CNY<Munden Const Co.
Richardson<Richardson. | City R E Co< Randeeg Re Co.
Re Koenig (Gingold.) | Van Hise<Underhill.
Re same (Cooper-Smith.) | Re So Elec Mfg Co.
O'Brien<Postal Tr Serv. | Lewis<Schenck.
Re Musliner (420 E 28th St.) | Rosenbaum<Sternberg.
Bernstein<Hirsch. | Van Studdiford<Levy.
Bardon<Gellis. | Schaeffer<Siechlin.
Kernochan<Herzog. | Tuska<Heller.
Magnini<Viacava. | Fisher<Mech & Met Natl Bank.
Withington<Boettger. | Bauman<Engelman (2 acts.)
Deboner<Fischman. | Kinsella<Kinsella Uni Prof Co.
Baum<Arch Cornice & Skylight, &c. | Turchinsky<Bradley Cont Co.
Kelly<Dykes. | Galinski<Bronx Seltzer Mfg Co.
Sheehan<Chas A Cowen. | Massa<Gillespie Co.
Michaelis<Rapp. | Kelly<Gordon.
Shajki<Int R T. | Hill<Gordon.
O'Connor<Int R T. | Adam<Mischler.
Gaherin<Int R T. | Schneider<Beaver Bldg Co.
Hegarty<Int R T. | Stanley<H Morgenthau Co.
Leonard<same. | Iscandar<Iscandar.
Culver<same. | Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Rose<same. | Corbin<Corbin.
Thompson<same. | Callison<Callison.
Kuzmitch<N Riv Garnet Co. | Gragg<Agric Ins Co.
Re Fischer Toy Mfg Co. | Harburger<West Fire Ins Co.
Nelson<Oelrichs (3 acts.) | Reif<Reif.
Lefler<same (3 acts.) | Corn<Brenner.
Towle<Oelrichs. | Bamburger<Nusbaum.
Re Voron & Chait. | Fabre<Beaulieu Vineyards Dist Co.
Brandreth<Brandreth. | Smith<Greely Sq Hotel Co.
Gould<Schwab. | Riverdale Re Co< CNY.
Smith<Greely Sq Hotel Co. | Littell<Rabasa.
Marx<S D Davis Cons Co. | Shiverts<Bernson.
Colella<Hoffman. | Re Snydacker (Garsfalo.)
Berenson<Greenman. | Intl Bank Corp<H W Balk, Inc.
Michelson<Feinberg. | Gelwan<Wildstein.
Schwartz<Hankinson. | Barbin<Weisberg.
Heins<Smith. | Bamburger<Nusbaum.
Wallach<Hoyt.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bernheimer<Salomon. | Oceanic Invest Co<28 St & 7 Av Rity Co.
Isaacs<same. | Oneida Comm Lim< Strauss.
Liefler<Oelrichs (2.) | McLaughlin<Sire.
Towle<same. | Israel<Israel.
Corey<Corey. | U S Trust Co<Hoyt.
Union Tr Co<Littlefield. | Diem<Siefert.
Schmucker<Bandler. | Hauser<Hauser.
Root<Root. | Stow<Mackay.
Koppf<Koppf. | Kaufman<Bayer.
Olah<Olah. | Passaic Str St Co< Man Holding Co.
Barrett<Barrett. | Robertson<Rouss.
Branstaeder<Branstaeder. | Newburger-Morris Co <Talcott.
Re E 233 St. | Gallin<Gallin.
Mott<Mott. | Wicks Jr<Loeffler.
Herman<Herman. | Seligman<Dannenbaum.
Tuck<Tuck. | State Bank<Cohen.
Jaseth<Jaseth. | Bldg Con Co<Rosenberg.
Sefon<Kleban. | Schroeder<Schroeder.
Call<Call. | Criscuolo<CNY.
Blanchard<Blanchard. Demurrer: | O'Neill<Gen Film Co.
Mason<Curtis. | Smith<Browning.
Preferred causes: | Kahane<Kahane.
Moses<Moses. | Nisbett<Walsh.
Lippmann<Haskin. | Barret<McNiece.
General calendar: | Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Wright & Son< Cloughen. | Frucht<Wolff.
Milliken<Frisble, Coon & Co. | Doscher<Phelps Guardian Time Lock
Lehman<Spies. | Levenson<Crawford Transfer.
Weber<McNulty. | Stewart<Monaton Rity Inv Corp.
Bonagur<De Lyons. | Horton<same.
Ahearn<Bowery S Bk. | Shortell<Wood-Harmon R Co.
Roth<Roth. | Glinsberg<Hartmatz.
Apatow<Junkin. | Brown<Berardini. Case on
Am Ass't Mates & Pilots<Terry. | Case on
Rosenberger<Seaver. | PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Ford, J., case on; VII., Cohalan, J., clear.
Meinken<Meinken. | PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.
Fraad Con Co<Boyd. | PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari case:
Case on—Chapman< L E Waterman Co. | NY Lodge I. B P O E< Purdy. Case on.
Case on—Sumergrad< Sumergrad. | TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Mermilstein< Finger. | Young<Heinze.
Goldine<Golding. | Cromwell<same.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach. | Well<Brown.
Gross<Henochstein. | Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker.
Goldberg<Power. | Cross<Cross.
Loring Lane<Brown. | Zimit<Telsey.
White<Mulligan. | Geronino<Rochester Mot Tire Pump Co.
Sanitary Paper Cup, &c., Co<Lackner. | New Netherland Bk< Bouy.
Friedman<Cohen. | Dansig<Weinberger. Case on.
Appell<Mahler.
Levy<Klein.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Frankel<Brussel. | Yavny<Ward Bak Co (3 acts).
Berkowitz<CNY. | Walsh<J W McCabe.
Tannenbaum<CNY. | Yaccucci<I R T.
Kugelmas<CNY. | Efron<Cons Tel Co.
A Zaffola<CNY. | Bradley<Silverman (2 acts).
V Zaffola<same. | Morrison<Lloyd Phyfe
Norton<White Hod Elevator Co. | Braverman<Netherlands-Am Stm Nav. Case on.
Lyles<Terry & Tench. | 
Kreiser<Geizler.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scarmato<Riggio. | Harris<CNY.
Mullen<Rafferty Bros. | Keith<I R T.
Sartori<Canova. | Goldman<Acampora.
Monjo<Block. | Limon<CNY.
Pool<Pitts Con Co. | Woods<NY Rys. Case on.
Sheane<Leh Val Coal. | 
Triangle Waist<Eesley Waist. | 

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Helden<CNY, (2 acts.) | Drucker<Josephson, (2 acts.)
Shapiro<NY Rys. | Lane<B H RR.
Grossman<NY, NH & H RR, (2 acts.) | Barry<Nass El RR. Case on.
Cassara<NY Rys. | 
McKeon<NY, NH RR. | 

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Killoran<Cauldwell & Wingate Co. | W French<same.
Kenner<Voges. | Langer<Asch.
Reichard<Stearns & F | A Wannetick<Jacobson.
Brewer<Sun P & P Co | Wannetick<same.
Macarovsky<Int R T. | Boerner<Goss.
Quinn<Harwood. | Cruciolo<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry.
McMahon<Art C Print | Okun<Burns. Case on.
Fun<Ruppert. | 
S French<4d, &c, Man Ry. | 

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cummings<NY Pneu Diamond<Victor Land, &c, Co. | SHittel<Boychock, Rommel<Egan. Orkoff<Nassau Elec RR, (2 acts.)
Murphy<Fuller Co. | Roaman<Ostermeis.
Williams<Giassheim, Bower<Bagot Rty Co. | Ivins<Hubert. Schulman<Uptown T T Assn. Clear.
Lamanda<Kann. | 
Gresham<Hay Fdry, &c, Wks. | 

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lesner<Intl Tr Co. | Grussano<NY Rys.
Franklin<Hesslein. | Thebner<NY Rys.
Gottlieb<Lubosh. | Blackmore<Linch.
Locks<NY Rys. | Wiktor<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Leonard<Willets Serv. | Wiktor<same.
Prenninger<Hecker J & J Milling. | Wittenstram<Cent Un Gas Co.
Haran<Schneitacher. | De Benedetto<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
M Seligman<Freehoff. | Bosyo<Pisani. Case on.
H Seligman<same. | 
Clarke<Bradley Cont Co. | 
Kane<Martin. | 

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzgibbon<Linch. | Brown<NY Rys.
Wright<Hay Fdy & Iron Wks. | Niles<Riley.
Webber<same. | Fisher<Royal Ind Co.
Black<M Wilson & Co | Minners<CNY.
Easter<NY Rys. | Schrappacasse<Wolf Norbert Co. Case on.
Cunningham<Stern. | 
Babcock<Oppenheim & Colling Co. | 

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.: Hanna<Sims, | Crowley<NY Rys.
Tucker<Jantzen & Overbough Co. | O'Connor<Siegel.
Same<same. | Stackle<Tutelman, Levine<Fuchs.
Koszyk<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. | Rosse<R Hoe & Co.
Greenfield<Schuyler Amuse. | Sedransky<B H RR.
Hamburger<Levy. | Uniack<Merchant Un Ice Co. Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned to Feb. 17.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wilcox<Home Life Ins. | M J Kraus & Co< Koch.
Union Tr Co of San Fran<Sire. | State Bank<Savarese.
de Bochemont<Boston & Maine RR. | Giusani<Coombe (2 acts).
Kerbaugh<CNY. | Heilbron Wolff & Co< Saur.
Huson<Brown. | McGovern<Assets Real Co.
Loew<Miller. | Case on.
Young<CNY. | 
Staita<Savarese Macaroni Co. | 

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

The Mayor &c<NY C RR. | Weidenfeld<Power, Redding<Juhl.
Wegmann<Hearn Const Co. | Messitta<Pines.
Barry<Prud Ins Co. | Astor Mtg Co<Tenney
R R Sause Co<Libman. | Bruce<Certigul Mining &c Co.
Ehhrich<Cohen. | Mackie<Jonsen.
Brown Co. | Hamburger<Goldstein.
Vanta<Mass Bonding, &c, Co. | Levy<Nichols.
Saltz<Maistre. | Hoyt<Stoutenberg.
PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. | McComb<Polstein. Case on.
Imnisch<P Cooper's Glue. | Fairchild<Dunn.
Bramson<Am Temp Assn. | Mallow<Cas Co of Am.
Burke<Bishop. | Knauth<Meyer.
Hiscoe<Horner Co. | Content<Robertson.
Fee<Stowe Const Co. | Kemble<Mark Cross Co. Clear.
Cohen<Dunlop. | 
PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M. | 
Schwartz<McGirr. | Rosenfeld<Rosen. Clear.
Henkel<Lauenblick. | 
Ladden<Hilton. | 
Auerbach<Gernanni. | 

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Solomon Fischel, | Eliza W Higbie,
Patrick Sheehy, | John A Pell,
Pinckney Marks, | Susan M Pell,
Samuel Weidhorn, | Jacob Shenfeld, infant,
David Weill, | Michael A McManus,
John J Capria, | Michael Tremberger,
Giuseppe La Puma. | John W Fitzgerald,
George P Herrmann, | Michael Bane,
Joseph Rubin, | Honora V Cabassud,
Johanna Harris, | Rosa Truhof,
Chas F Wickenhelser, | Alverta C Doggett,&c.,
Leopold Loewy, | Maggie Bisset,
Nicola Leone, | Jacob Kocn,
Cosimo Incognito, | Frank Hartley,
Dumitru Costea, | Christopher Reilly,&c.,
Sanford Ennis, | Henry Gebhard,
Beckie Zamulowitz, | Jacob Gordon,
Milton Sacks, | James H Ledwith,
Harry Lake, &c., | Donato Zengo,
George Kluchnik, | Vito Calcagno,
Chas F Wickenheiser, | Samuel J Cohen,
Joseph Vesely, | Mary G Schoenenberger, &c.,
Chris Swigman, | Jacob Wansker,
Anthony Chiordola, | Solomon Rothfeld,
Solomon Forstadt, | Samuel Insiee,
Kate McConnell, | Wm Staudinger, &c.,
Marie Hauberich, | Anna M Moeller,
Charles Catlow, | Wm H Von Berichten,
Ida Silverman, &c., | Fannie M Lathrop,
Mary O'Neill, &c., | John Karl,
Lena Weinmann, | John C De La Vergne,
Genevieve Tagman, | Jake Levine,
Fallie V Smith, | Hanna Jansson,
Michael Stanitch, | James Meehan,
Roman Kelkko, | Joseph Lyman,
Mary Jane, | Giovanni Personeni,
Bertha Stork, | Frances Frank,
James McNeill, | William M Bates,
Mollie Svedovsky, &c., | Annie A Costello,
Helen L Gast, infant, | Hamilton Fish,
Abraham Wiseside, | Elizabeth P Jacoby,
David Nugent, | Henry Hachemeister,
Adoline Travers, | Maggie Duffy,
Martin Schrenkeisen, | D Ogden Mills,
Henry E Hugh, | Alice V Leavitt,
Rosanna Mingle, | Ida F Ritter,
Max Kaempfer, | Marie A Walter.
Alessandro D Paoli, | Estate of Jas P Barry, issue of fact.
Abraham Wobart, | Wills for probate:
Hugh Doherty, | Joseph Doody,
John U. Fraley, | Elizabeth Scofield,
Mary L Meinell, | Mary E Gain,
Margaretha Heblich, | Lilla A Cuvas,
Jennie Blum, | Anna L Nicoll.
Frank J McNichols, | Herbert T Whelpley,
Margaret Ormsby, | Clara Fromm.
Thomas Rutter. | 

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Lucy MacK Knight, Will 1.
Same, Will 2.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Thomus<Kull. | H Clausen & Son B Co<Harnett.
Levin Bros Co<Stola Const Co. | Cohen<Nieman.
Wile<Lineright. | Riker<E C Riebe & Co
Castagnetta<Carriero. | Gulick<Investors Est Corp.
King<Hays. | Nicholas<Lorzer.
Lehn & Fink<Pugliese | Hudson W W<Cinelli.
Voight<Lange Bros, Inc | Fox<Zuckerman.
Greenwich Lith<Roth. | Quirk<Calhoun & Co.
Johnson<Lane. | Bresel<Rosenbluth.
Manhat Club<Carroll. | Maddaloni Olive Oil Co<Zucca.
Kassel<Bono. | Sherman<Reffs.
Kesterbaum<Fay. | Conron Bros Co<Mayer
Wile<Lineright. | H Clausen & Son
St Louis Brew Co< Washer. | Brew<Harnett.
Starkman<Gobel. | Boucher Cork & Mach <Anagnosti.
Keller<Weintraub. | Mexler<New Eng P H
Novick<Victor. | Rubber Trading<Balk.
Morgan<Borg. | Davis<Calhoun Cont.
Borsch<NY Rys. | Nagel<Rothschild.
Mantorana<B & O RR | Meyer & Carmody Imp Co<Weddle.
Charnowitz<Spenadel. | Cartobsa Springs Co< Casey.
Fath<Wiener. | Kassel<Bono.
Ritto<Hillard Hotel. | Ursone<Cefold.
Sanko<Terry & Tench. | O'Connor<Red Shield Rity Co.
Auerbach<Ramer. | Laner<Sands.
Rubenstein<Beadleston & Woerz. | Davis<Calhoun Cont.
Matthews D G Co< Gloef. | 
Ball<Brandon. | 

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hamra<Terry & T Co. | Mahalfy<N Y Rys.
La Crag<Int R T Co. | Beinbutt<Peck Slip Fish Co.
Rubinstein<Silverstein | First<Kushner.
Glassman<Rubin. | Henninghour Co< Paduin & Co.
Smith<Pitts Cont. Reed<Heller. | Goldsmith<Hartman.
Riesner Sheet Metal Works<38 West 59th St Co. | La Barge<Hudson Nav Co.
Adler<Bloomingdale. | Schwartz<Weissman.
Rush<Terry & Tench. | Kleinman<Auerbach.
Sterngold<Horn. | Robbe<NYC & H R R R.
Taylor<N Y Rys. | Silverlust<Singer.
Leiman<same. | Gross<N Y Rys.
Bromberg<Gluberman. | Gunther<Greenstein.
Kooner<Levy. | Derrane<N Y Rys.
Adiard<Gadd, (2 acts) | Ginsberg<same.
Barsky<Bradley Con. | Cunningham<Firth.
Idon<N Y Rys. | Webb<Alley.
Geffen<Silverman. | Siegel<Meller.
Bloch<I R T Co. | Nadal<N Y Rys.
Leinitzsky<Russian E & A SS Co. | Rittig<Moose Co.
McDonald<McCord. | Lacasiano<Ruppert.
Moskowitz<Penn R R. | Kirschner<Cohen.
Grossman<Rosenthal. | Carney<Holbrook, C & R.
Schmitzer<Maus. | Blumenthal<Carmine Const Co.
Juster<Minster. | Isaacson<Yorkville Ex, &c., Co.
Wall<N Y Rys. | Karauer<Archer. Case on.
Shea<Int R T Co, (2 acts.) | 
Lickerman<Motchen, Ferber<Blumberg. | 
Cernak<Nat Firepf Co | 

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Conroy<McGann. | Moore<Internatl Dist Co.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz. | Meyers<Lacher.
Zachus<Hayeck. | Linker<McCowen Co.
Stern<Sydney. | Spazerman<Wilbur Dyer Co. Case on.
Middlemore<Rubin. | 
Clark<Lowenstein. | 

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rutchik<Romer. | Loew<Gillespie.
Ivy Courts Rity Co< Merrall. | Finkelstein<Steel.
Weinreb<Samra. | Martins Bank<Cohn.
Kayser & Fils<Buss. | Baum<Meyer.
West Shore Rwh Co< Triangle Waist Co. | Leewenthal Co<Meyer.
J J Tully Co<Bauernfeind. | Tapford Det L Co< Moore & Munger Co.
 | Fixel<Prowert. Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Cox< Massy—Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Lincoln Trust Co.<Wiegand—Horace E. Deming.
Penrose Realty<Fletcher Const. Co.—Jos C. Levi.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kissel< Morgan—Robert G. Monroe. Highle<Krauthoff—John J. Friedman.

### Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—People, &c.<Illinois Surety Co.—Enos S. Booth.

### BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Farley<Di Iorio, | Fluhr<Havelick,
Same<Vorndran. | Otis Elevator Co< Fitzgerald.
Topper<Tolk. | Hoffman<Brierhoff,
Silverstein<Silverstein. | Hunt<Pt Palace< Woods.
Schultz<McCres. | Bogiebling<Jagurhuber.
Rogan<Carpenter. | Chatfield<Buehler.
Palliding<Purcelli. | Test<CNY.
Hecht<Hecht.
Cardo<Fox.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Demarest<Carr. | Spengler<Cioffi.
Calliva<Thompson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Greenfield<So Vivd R'way, | Goldstein<Union Ry.
Keating<Butler. | Kraus<Int R T.
Lloom<Union Ry. | Kraftmeyer<same.
Guarino<Shereshevsky. | Klein<O'Connor.
Marston<Frisby. | Noiderman<Goldstein.

### KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

City<Maresco. | Hall<Hall,
Burdon<Bjoring. | Re Cooper.
Kaufman<Kaufman. | Osborn<Rickard.
Ralston<Prendergast, (2 acts.) | Voorhies<Hernandez.
Bklyn P Adv Co<Horn | Kline<Dillingham.
B, Q Co & Sub RR< CNY. | Marsh<French.
Lahey<Board of Ed. | Re Av N, (Rumpf.)
Carroll<CNY, (2 acts.) | Peters<Peters.
O'Brien<same. | Schwartz<Levin.
Gildea<CNY. | McAlpine<Glucklin.
Baldwin<same. | Sulzberger<Hage Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein. | Swan<Greenpoint Con.
Re Kent St. (Bear.) | Peterson<Baurhyte.
Same, (Nichthauser.) | Dunphy<B U Gas Co.
Grimes<Vincent. | Petits<same.
Wilson<Whit H L Mfg | Municipal Liens Co< Robinson.
Goldberg. | Empire State S Co<
Green<Anderson. | Goldberg.
Hart<P Ryan Constn Corporation. | City<Lederer.
Miller<Miller. | Fearsall<Bowker.
Egan<S Liebmann's Brew Co. | Sandrister<Sandrister.
Donovan<CNY. | McGrath<McGrath.
Farrell<Smith. | Noerrenberg<Mirabella
Dean<Dean. | Duryea<C Williams Stores.
Bayliss<NY Cons RR. | Manz<Baron.
B H RR<Prendergast. | Ward<Scully.
Katz<Woods. | Dklyn Church Socy<
Mackintosh<Man RR. | Bklyn Kinderg Socy.
Menzer<Goldfeder. | Miller<Freeman.
Hunholt<Doerflinger. | Berkowitz<Cohen.
Cobb<Tepper. | People<Grout, (8 acts.)
Bruggerman<Schaefer. | Hull<52 St Stor House
Szemko<Weiner. | Koehler<Michaels.
Sees<Shevlin. | Higgins<Cordner.
Parkas<Parkas. | Re Schaeffer, (Posen & Co.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Blackmar, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.

Aldrich<Cunningham. | O'Connor<Christie.
Murray<Murray. | Becker<Becker.
Hitchings<Prest St Co, Inc. | Klein<Bandler.
Tax Lien Co, NY< Bridgewater. | Dalury<Lockwood.
Same<Hoye et al. | Descaro<Stiles.
Seaman<CNY. | Goldfinger<Goldfinger.
 | Morgan<Gueth.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Forman<Alford. | Alden Corp<Doyle.
Pappolardo<Pappolardo. | Glass<Glass.
Grossman<Borough Oper Co et al. | Belcher<Ecks.
Blessing<Blessing. | Wheeler<Wheeler.
Rokesch & Sons<Eagle Oil & Supply Co. | Schroeder<Wieder.
Voychok<Sumner-Quincy Amuse Co. | Feiger<Feiger.
Greene<Greene. | Realty Associates< Long Island.
Di Janni<Di Janni. | Cohen<Green.
Rubin<Rubin. | Duck<McGrath.
Yates<Conrad Rty. | Lee<Lee.
Levine<Glaser. | Matthesius<Matthesius
Lcrvane<Dewbrock. | Gordon<Steinhard.
Kenny<Ocean Side Imp Co. | Emmet Co<NY Cons RR.
Wandell<Wandell. | Koepel<Rudolph.
Casalenuovo<Caselenuovo. | Sexontin<Serentin.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1702. | Brown<Schirrmeister.
 | Lafayette Trust Co< Magee.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Kasper, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Miller<B H RR. | Di Domenico<Simonetti et al.
Donovan<Atl B I Wks | Carlson<Est of Long B
Hamilton<B H RR. | Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Ivers<McNulty Bros & See. | Keeler<Rosenstein.
Olsen<Dickson & T et al. | Auer<Ruegamer&McB.
Goldowitz<R Gair Co. | Rebenklau<Stubbmann
Paulowitz<Bridgeman Smith Co. | Atwell<Wanamaker
Campbell<Brown et al. | Gilligan<Ilgen.
Restivo<Conklin et al. | Farley<Horr et al.
Lee<Hassan RR. | Coffey<Coffey.
Finnerty<Nassau RR. | Redmond<Atl Steveog.
Schlueter<Huth. | Reynolds<E H RR.
Kelly<R, Q C & S RR. | Sakaloff<C I & B RR.
Lifschez<Nassau RR. | Doner<Offenberg.
Murphy<Baulton, Mulligan<Franck, Woods<Spault. | Ingiina<B, Q C & SRR
Epstein<Zwiren. | Lebidansky<Lieb.
Solomon<Gibson et al. | Insann's Sons Brew.
Kizis<B H RR. | Streicher<St Dean Rty Co et al.
 | Weir<B H RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. | Koehler<Michaels.

Gardella<Pitts Con. | Mass<Edison El Ill.
Lund<Smith. | Metzger

RESORTS.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The following securities held by me as collateral will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House Steps, Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February 16th, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder

628 shares of stock of Union National Accident Co.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $1,000.
Note of W. J. Goldsboro, $450.
Note of E. C. Beach, $550.
20 M. Bonds of Dean Alvord Co.
3,000 shares of Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
5 M. 5% Bonds East Penn Gas Co.
Assignment and contract and receipt book of plot in Deal Park, N. J.
90 shares of Kimberley Company preferred.
10 bonds State Line Telephone Company.
100 shares Great Eastern Telephone Company.
90 shares Kimberley Company preferred.
2 M. Bonds Port Reading Co.
3 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
30 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. Pfd.
215 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. common.
2 shares Wyoming Plant & Seed Breeding Co.
144 shares Pueblo Development & Securities Co. Pfd.
1 $3,000 note Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due Sept. 7, 1912.
700 shares Southwest Construction Co.
8 M. Bonds Jay C. Wimple Co., Nos. 28, 29, 34, due 1918.
30 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due 1916.
40 $500 Bonds Titusville Gas & Power Co.
21½ shares common stock Fla. Gardens, Inc.
43 shares preferred stock Florida Gardens, Inc.
Note of J. J. Welch & Co., Inc., dated Dec. 15, 1912, due Dec. 16, 1913.
30 M. Bonds of the Engineer Co., 7% Gold Bonds, 1st mtge., due 1916.
200 shares Pay As You Enter Car Corpn. common.
4 Bonds of the Lancaster & Northern Railroad Co.
Note H. T. Duke, Feb. 7, 1912.
99 shares East Penn. Gas Co.
10 $1,000 bonds East Penn. Gas Co.
$10,000 note L. A. & Lena Andrews, dated November 25, 1912, one year.
$2,500 note Evelyn P. Ferry, due July 30, 1913, with mortgage for $2,500 attached.
Cert. Deposit 10 shares U. S. Worsted Pfd.
Note of J. S. Morrow, M. D.
50 shares Pomeroy Ink Co.
5 $500 Bonds Bent County Reservoir Co., due 1931.
5 $500 bonds, Tennessee Co.
10,000 shares capital stock Aziec Petroleum Co.
Note of A. Heckenberger, dated Oct. 28, 1913; due on or before April 1st, $500.
Note of Norton P. Otis, dated June 28, 1913, due four months, for $560.
25 M. Bonds Conestoga Portland Cement Co.
9480 48-69 shares Bankers Commercial Corp.
80,000 shares Tuscarora Nevada Mines Co. common stock.
25 M. Bonds Lancaster & Northern R. R. Co.

All sales will be for cash and the securities will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

Dated, Bayonne, N. J., January 19th, 1915.
CHRISTOPHER L. WILLIAMS,
Receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne.
BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, No. 163 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALLEN D. TAUB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Allen D. Taub, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 2d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 15th, 1915.

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# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Bronx Borough Leads the Market with Several Important Transactions—Stern Brothers Negotiating for New West Side Warehouse — Washington Heights Property Traded—Judge Schmuck Buys Summer Home.

The Bronx furnished some good deals yesterday, indicating that the apartment house activity there continues active in the realty market. A moderately new five-story house was sold by the builders to an investing company, the former taking a vacant plot in trade for improvement, and in the University Heights district, in the west section of the borough, a builder was the buyer of another vacant plot for early improvement.

The larger deal was the one containing the trade element, involving the purchase by the Rae Realty Company of the five-story apartment at 428 and 430 Mott Avenue, on plot 50 by 131. It is the second structure sold by the Mott Company in the vicinity within three months.

Benjamin Englander negotiated the deal and in part payment the buyers gave a vacant plot, 87.6 by 100, on the west side of Kelly Street, 125 feet north of 163d Street, which the new owners will improve at once with a five-story house. The properties in the trade aggregated in value about $90,000.

In the west Bronx the plot 37.6 by 100 on the west side of Loring Place, 167.5 feet south of Fordham Road, was purchased by John Beckman from Harry Mock. McLernon Brothers were the brokers. The buyer has been an active operator in that locality, which has been for over a year about the busiest apartment house building centre in the borough.

**West Side Flat in Trade.**

The Airmor Company sold to Stephen J. Duffy 143 West 105th Street, a five-story double apartment on a lot 33 by 139 feet. The buyer gave in part payment some free and clear lots in Long Island City. A. R. Scharsmith negotiated the trade.

**Stern Brothers Negotiating for Big Warehouse.**

Stern Brothers of West Forty-second Street are negotiating for a lease of the six-story warehouse at 429 to 435 West Thirty-first Street, owned by Ferguson Brothers of Hoboken, N. J., and now occupied by the Crocker Chair Company.

A member of the firm of Stern Brothers stated last evening that the negotiations were pending and that no definite action would be taken for several days.

**Investors Buy Heights Flats.**

Mrs. K. Pope has sold to an investing client of the Nehring Company at 620 West 182d Street, a five-story flat on a lot 50 by 70. The property was held at $54,000 and has been resold three times during the past twelve months.

Mrs. Fidelia S. Phinny has purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, 506 176th Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 43.6 by 99.11, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. The buyer gave in part payment two large parcels in Yonkers. They comprise 249 Valentine Lane, a three-story dwelling, on plot 75 by 150, near South Broadway; also the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Radford Street and Livingston Avenue. The Deane Realty Company negotiated the deal.

**Fifth Avenue Business Building.**

The old building at 588 Fifth Avenue, on the west side, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, will be replaced by an eight-story business structure, according to plans filed yesterday by the architect, Alfred Freeman. The cost is estimated at $50,000. The plot has a frontage of 27.6 feet. Frank Brothers, shoe dealers, are the owners. They purchased the property in January, 1913, from Henry G. Trevor.

**Bronx Sales.**

Charles L. Foss has purchased for investment from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 436 East 136th Street, a three-story and basement duplex residence, 18.9 by 100. Sterling & Sterling negotiated the sale.

Nicholas Lopard sold for Anna Smith the two-family brick house, 881 Irvine Street, Hunts Point, to Russo & Tuzzolino.

Louis Schrag, has sold on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, about 235 feet south of Belmont Street, a plot 50 by 75, to Carl F. Markgraf.

Smith & Phelps have sold a plot of eight lots situated at the northeast corner of College Avenue and 168th Street. The purchaser will improve with apartments.

**Brewster Estate Sold.**

Fish & Marvin have sold for Henry D. Brewster of the firm of Brewster & Co., of this city, his country estate at Scarsdale, N. Y., to Edward E. Moore of the New York Cotton Exchange. The property comprised about four acres, residence and outbuildings.

**Judge Schmuck Buys Summer Home**

Judge Peter Schmuck, of the City Court, has purchased from the Oak Crest Realty Company, the former Lichenstein residence, at the corner of Atlantic and Franklyn Avenues, Far Rockaway, which it had acquired a short time ago. The property consists of about ten lots and a wooden dwelling. John Stich & Co., negotiated the sale.

**New Brooklyn Apartments.**

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for six apartment buildings to be erected on a plot of 120 by 95 on the southeast corner of Flatbush Avenue, and Robinson Street, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation as owners.

**New Jersey.**

Former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck, of Montclair, has added to his large Montclair holdings by acquiring title to the plot of land on the west side of Clinton Avenue, south of Gates Avenue, adjoining property already owned by him. By the acquisition of this last plot of land, which has 100 feet on Clinton Avenue, Mr. Hinck controls 410 feet of frontage on Clinton Avenue and over 450 feet on Melrose Place. F. M. Crawley and Brothers, were the brokers.

Louis Schlesinger sold for S. M. Benjamin, represented by William E. Taylor, the Fair Banks, a five-story elevator apartment house, at 477-479-481-483 Main Street, Orange, N. J., on a plot 106 by 150. The buyer, Harold S. Maddock, of Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, of Trenton, N. J., gave in part payment the estate known as Ingleside, near Pennington, N. J., comprising about ninety-five acres and a frame residence.

**Recent Buyers.**

The East 180th Street Building Company is the buyer of the block front on the north side of 168th Street, between College and Findlay Avenues, sold last week.

The Friedman Marble Company is the buyer of the five-story loft building, 25.5 by 100, at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, sold recently by Max J. Kraemer.

**Private Dwellings Leased.**

Porter & Co. have leased for Louis Metzger to Dr. Edwin L. Rose the three-story dwelling located at 134 West 123d Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 107 East Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story English basement on a lot 18 by 100, for Messrs. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, agents.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the three-story and basement dwelling 129 West 130th Street to James Warren.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for the Alwell Realty Company for a long term of years the four-story and basement dwelling at 160 East Thirty-seventh Street to Charles H. Stanley.

**Leases.**

Albert J. Moore has leased for Walter J. Salomon the store at 743 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, for a term of five years to Nathan Auerbach for a women's wearing apparel shop.

William A. White & Sons have leased for a term of years to the Ycre French Bakery Company, now located at 937 Eighth Avenue, the entire building at 53 Christopher Street, which, after alterations have been completed, will be occupied by the company at their main plant.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Billings estate to Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the three-story, 25 by 100 feet, garage at 29 East Fortieth Street, adjoining the Murray Hill Hotel.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd and George R. Read & Co. have leased the building 70 West Street to the Standard Express Company; also store, 31 Beaver Street, to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Sol. Stern has rented for Erlanger & Reis to the Burkart Electrical Company the westerly store and basement of the building 114 and 116 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Nathan Ottinger the store and basement at 33 Columbus Avenue to Henry Biegel.

George W. Brettell has leased for Albert Winsten to Kaufman & Bayer the stores at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 127th Street, for a term of five years for clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods store.

**Realty Notes.**

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment house covering a plot 90.8 by 80.5 on the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street. The West Side Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod President, which recently purchased the property, is the owner. George F. Pelham is the architect. The cost will be $300,000.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

108th St, 14 West, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11, three-story church; adjourned to Feb. 23.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

44th St, 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100, four-story tenement; Federal Estates Corporation against Joseph Kornhauser et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $9,007.32; taxes, &c., $45; subject to mortgage, $45,500; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

40th St, 450 West, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, four-story stable; C. J. Carroll against P. J. Costello et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; R. A. Seligman, referee; due, $2,580.69; taxes, &c., $854.74; subject to prior mortgage, $14,000; to Charles F. Bauerdorf, a party in interest, for $17,800.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

130th St, 243 West, n s, 306 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; General Synod of the Reformed Church against G. W. Tower et al.; Reed & P., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $10,998.97; taxes, &c., $477.92; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

## TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 141-143 West, n s, 224.2 ft e of 7th Av, 46.3x98.9x46.5x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Altavista Holding Co. against 25th Street Construction Co.; Cox, S. H. & B., attorneys; H. Rogan, referee; due, $30,427.60; taxes, &c., $49.50; subject to first mortgage, $170,000.

50th St, 154 and 156 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4, 2 three-story tenements; Theodore Riehl against Theresa Abelson et al.; Harris, C., G. & M., attorneys; Eugene Frayer, referee; due, $16,981.88; taxes, &c., $495; subject to a first mortgage of $40,000.

3d St, 368 East, n w corner of Lewis St, 81.4x 62.1x76x51.11, four-story loft building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Abr. Kassel et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Henry Smith, referee; due, $29,455.62; taxes, &c., $759.75.

112th St, 106 East, s s, 52.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.4x100.11, three-story tenement; Anna Schneiders, individually and as administratrix, against Annie Frankfort et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; M. J. Daley, referee; due, $7,021.43; taxes, &c., $30.

By Samuel Marx.

32d St, 142 West, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 20x44.7x20.5x42, three-story tenement; D. D. Cleland against M. R. Cleland et al.; J. W. Russell, attorney; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

131st St, 252 West, s s, 267.6 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. S. Bussing against H. B. Abrams et al.; Stitt & P., attorneys; W. D. Sporborg, referee; due, $9,270.80; taxes, &c., $261.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Large tract, known as the Greenbank, on Hunts Point Road, ext. to Bronx River, from Spofford to Seneca Avs; C. D. Dickey against Mary W. D. Varnum et al.; Tompkins Mcllvaine, attorney; M. J. Egan, referee; partition.

Gleason Av, s w corner of Castle Hill Av, 105x108.1; Ebling Brewing Co. against Martha Buttner et al.; Eugene Cohn, attorney; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $4,468.54; taxes, &c, $75; subject to first mortgage $8,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Adams Place, 2,239, s w corner of 183d St, 120x48, 5-story flat and stores; J. M. Anderson, trustee, against Checchina Caracci et al.; Hamilton Odell, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $43,605.79; taxes, &c, $1,303.64.

By Henry Brady.

Tinton Av, 727, w s, 140.6 ft s of 156th St, 41.11x35.5x irregular, 4-story tenement and stores; H. C. Kudlich et al. against Morris Holstein et al.; Charles Putzel, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $9,512.14; taxes, &c, $65.35.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

233d St, 627 East, n s, 55 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; F. J. Gardner against W. H. Grill et al.; Allen & S., attorneys; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $4,077.40; taxes, &c, $315.

By John J. Donovan.

Pugsley Av, s w corner of Ellis Av, 108x216; D. L. Gieck et al. against Ellen Corrigan et al.; E. A. Gareisen, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $6,365.95; taxes, &c, $2,437.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of 89th St, for a twelve-story apartment. 90.8x80.5; West Side Construction Co. 322 West 100th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 39 East 42d St, architect; cost .....$200,000

5th Av, 72.11 ft s of 48th St, for an eight-story mercantile house, 27.6x100; S. W. C. and G. Frank, 315 Central Park West, owners; A. Freeman, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost .....$50,000

36th St, 20 to 33 West, for a twelve-story store and lofts, 63.10x98.9; F. Ayer Beverly Mass, owner; Maynicke & Frankie, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost...$100,000

**Alterations.**

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 64 and 66, to a six-story publishing house; Macmillan Co., premises, owner; C. H. Caldwell, 101 Park Av, architect, cost, $25,000

Fulton St, 20, to a five-story store and lofts; J. Munro, 81 Fulton St, owner; T. J. Bird, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost.....$8,000

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

AVENUE C, e s, 144.9 ft s of 11th St, runs s 25 x e 52x31x n 25x 31x52 to beginning; Lanara Britzel, heir of Moses Britzel, deceased, to Meyer Britzel, 22 east 89th St, (mtg $3,000,) on whole, all title, Feb. 15.....$100

LEWIS ST, w s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Stern to Emma Knabe, 1,363 92d St, Brooklyn, ½ part, Jan. 6.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x22; Lexington Operating Co. to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, (mtg $76,000 Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 180th St, 53.6x106.9; Solow Construction Co. to Epros Realty Corporation, 507 West 113th St, (mtg $69,500.) Feb. 11; attorney, R. C. Birkhahn, 15 William St.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 247, e s, 131.3 ft n of White St, 18.9x100; John Munro to Mary M. Munro, 307 West 74th St, B. & S., Feb. 2; attorneys, Austin, McL. & M., 135 Broadway .....$1

2D AV, s w corner of 122d St, 37.6x100; Bernard and Lizzie Goodman to Bertha Goodman, 17 East 95th St, (mtg $49,000,) all liens, Feb. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Goodman to Florence S. and B. Elliott Burston, 550 West 165th St, (mtg $51,500,) all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, same.....$1

38TH ST, 150 East, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; George T. Sinclair et al to Frances Spingold, 200 West 54th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 319 East, n s, 212.4 ft e of 2d Av, 17.5x100.5; John J. O'Connell, executor of Minnie H. Roche, to Emil Herst, 317 East 49th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; John A. Hardy to Lucy Hardy, 23 East 63d St, Feb. 15; attorney, John A. Hardy, 48 Maiden Lane.....$1

74TH ST, 307 West, n s, 154 ft w of West End Av, 24x67x24x66; John Munro to Mary M. Munro, 307 West 74th St, B. & S., Feb. 5; attorneys, Austin, McL. & M., 135 Broadway .....$1

77TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Elisha P. Cronkhite to Georgia P. Saxe, 313 West 82d St, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 115 East, n s, 212.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.8x102.2; Joseph Polstein to Sarah Polstein, his wife, 115 East 78th St, Aug. 10, 1914 .....$1

84TH ST, s s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Charlotte Haist to Elise E. Bohsung and another, 322 East 83d St, Feb. 8; attorney, H. M. Stoffers, 334 East 83d St...$1

90TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Mary Hershfield to Sybil H. Levy, 270 Riverside Drive, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, M. E. Jaffe, 111 Broadway...$100

122D ST, 350 West, n s, 116 ft e of Morningside Av, 16x100.11; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Donald Robertson Co., 700 West 179th St, Feb. 15; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$11,000

123D ST, 61 East, n s, 113 ft w of Park Av, 27x99.11; Frank Terrelli to Mildred Rossi, 38 Fairfield Av., Stamford, Conn., ½ part, (mtg $20,000) .....$1

144TH ST, 252 West, s s, 289.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100; Claire McNerney, executrix of Susan G. McNerney, to John Pfluger, Beacon City, Dutchess County, N. Y., (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,550

165TH ST, 550 West, s s, 148.7 ft e of Broadway, 16x103.4x104.10; Florence S., wife of B. Elliott Burston, to Bertha Goodman, 17 East 95th St, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bolte & Bolte, 51 Chambers St.$6,500

THOMPSON ST, e s, 80 ft n of Houston St, 18x75; Joseph Loffredo et al. to Alfred Loffredo, 181 Mott St, Feb. 13, due as per bond; attorney, C. Seasongood, 32 Nassau St.....$2,000

2D AV, s w corner of 122d St, 37.6x100; Florence S. Burston to Bertha Goodman, 17 East 95th St, Feb. 15, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St.....$2,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 62d St, 75.5x—; Egerton L. Winthrop et al. to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, Feb. 8, due Jan. 11, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$650,000

19TH ST, s w s, 120 ft n w of 2d Av, 20x84; 32d St, n s, 287.6 ft w of 2d Av, 12.6x98.9; 32d St, n s, 207.1 ft w of 2d Av, 17.8x98.9; 32d St, n s, 171.5 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x98.9; 32d St, n s, 117.11 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x 98.9; Elvira C. Black to Carlotta M. Cregier, 157 West 90th St, Jan. 2, 3 years; attorneys, Weeks Brothers, 45 William St.....$2,000

38TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 24.9; Frances Spingold to Louise H. Jackson, 871 Madison Odell, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

86TH ST, 58 East, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 21.1x102.2; Mary Jamieson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 13, due, &c, as per bond.....$21,500

86TH ST, n s, 271.8 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Leopold Rosenberger and another to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, Feb. 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

114TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; 83d St, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x 102.2; Jacob Horowitz to Jonas Scheuer, trustee, 801 West End Av, prior mtge $35,500, due as per bond, Feb. 11; attorney, Samuel M. Levy, 20 Vesey St.....$3,668

128TH ST, 304 West, s s, 25.6x99.11x irregular, prior mtg $12,000; Frank Makay and another to Peter G. Ottendorfer, 110 East 45th St, Feb. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Makay, 156 Broadway.....$500

176TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.6x100; Fidelia S. Phinny to Phinny Corporation Realty Co., Inc., 55 Liberty St, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$1,000

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100; R. B. Realty Co., Inc., to George Schwegler, 1,342 Franklin Av, Feb. 15, due July 1, 1916; attorney, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau .....$19,000

**Bronx.**

ALBANY ROAD, e s, 119.11 ft s of 231st St, 93.4x134.5; Volze, Larkin & Kenney Construction Co., Inc., to County Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St, Feb. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.....$50,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 51.4x144.1; George W. Howle to Frances J. Ryan, 2,412 Grand Av, Feb. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$3,000

FULTON AV, w s, 86.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x86.11; Isaac Greenberg to Addie F. Seligman, 1 East 59th St, and another, (administrators.) Feb. 12, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$5,000

LOTS 269 and 270, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Prospect Holding Co. to Charles E. Lansing, 32 West 95th St, Feb. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$2,500

WALTON AV, being Lot 357, map of Mott Haven, 83x120.5; Harry P. Knight to Louis V. Fox, 200th St and Perry Av, prior mtg $12,000, Feb. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Brison Howie, 128 Broadway....$1,110

12TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of Carpenter Av, 75x114; Daniel L. Houlihan to Simeon C. Yeakley, 20 Tallman Place, Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $2,000

136TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x 100; Charles L. Foss to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$7,000

187TH ST, being Lot 22, map of Thomas Bassford, 50x100; William C. Hannasan to Margaret Hoberg, 3 West 92d St, Feb. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$500

**RECORDED LEASES.**

With name and address of lessee.

**Manhattan.**

MONROE ST, 88, double store; Isaac Daniel to Ida Turetzky, 228 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, from March 1, 1915; attorney, Morris Bleetstein, 189 East Broadway.$1,080

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 4 and 6, part of basement; Leopoldo Purcaro to Robert M. Macdonald, 33 Crystal St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, L. Purcaro, 4 New Chambers St.....$1,200

107TH AV, 318, all; Katharina Neihetser to Otto Marquardt, 321 West 23d St, 10 2-12 years, from March 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,800

54TH ST, 410 to 423 East, second floor; Lippman Schnurmacher to Oak Laundry, Inc., 419 East 54th St, 8 2-12 years, from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway .....$2,100

121ST ST, 228 East, store, &c.; Margaret A. Burns to Elias Rosen, 227 East 124th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, A. V. Rochester, 257 Broadway.....$840

125TH ST, 253 and 255 West, store; Charles J. Stumpf and another to John Teucalas et al., 71 West 125th St, 10 years, from Nov. 15, 1914; attorney, Barnett E. Kopelman, 220 Broadway .....$6,000

135TH ST, 56 West, basement; John Wong to Charles L. Thorpe, Jr., 56 West 135th St, 3 10-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, James Everards Breweries, 12 East 133d St. .....$840

**Bronx.**

PARK AV, 4,132 and 4,134, all; Frederick H. C. Wilkening to Israel Dineas, 32 West 118th St, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. H. Sandler, 15 West 107th St .....$3,300

**MECHANICS' LIENS.**

**Manhattan.**

3D AV, 2,172; Yorkville Plumbers Steamfitters and Tinsmithers Supply Co., Inc., against Sanders & Emmg Gutman, owners; John Sullivan Contracting Co., Inc. & Oscar Schwitzer, contractors .....$519

23D ST, 100 East; Jacob Froehlich Cabinet Works against Arnett G. Smith, owner; William B. Langhorst, contractor....$4,624

**Bronx.**

218TH ST, 911 East; O'Connor & Hanrahan against E. H. Arenander, owner and contractor .....$280

**SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.**

**Manhattan.**

1ST AV, s w corner of 2d St; J. H. Taylor Construction Co., Inc., against Phillips Weeks Estate et al., Dec. 8, 1914, (by bond) .....$11,934

128TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Nathan Paris against Leonard Realty Co. et al., Jan. 28, 1913 .....$450

129TH ST, 114 East; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Bernard Brindze et al., Jan. 19, 1915, (by bond) .....$97

**Bronx.**

COSTER ST, e s, 125 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; Frank D'Amore against Francesco Gallucci et al., Feb. 3, 1915, .....$591

COSTER ST, e s, 125 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The storm that was over Lake Superior Sunday night has passed to Hudson Bay, while a belt of low pressure that attended it covers the Atlantic States. This distribution has resulted in general rain throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, rain and snow in the region of the great lakes, and scattered snow in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature has fallen considerably in the lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, but it is rising again over the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures remain above the seasonable average in practically all parts of the country. The weather will be clearing Tuesday and fair Wednesday in the Atlantic States, and fair weather will prevail during Tuesday and Wednesday in all other parts of the country except on the Pacific Coast, where there will be rain.

Temperature will fall somewhat Tuesday over the Atlantic seaboard and rise over the plains States and the Northwest Tuesday, and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region Wednesday. Changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh, south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

New England—Cloudy and colder Tuesday, probably preceded by rain in the morning. Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1914. | 1915. | | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A M.....16 | 47 | 4 P. M.....29 | 60 | |
| 6 A. M.....15 | 50 | 6 P. M.....19 | 56 | |
| 9 A. M.....15 | 53 | 9 P. M.....15 | 51 | |
| 12 M.....20 | 56 | 11 P. M.....12 | 51 | |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 8:45—133 E. 101 St.; not given | None |
| 10:00—1,380 Wash. Av.; A. Kodan | $500 |
| 10:40—190 E. 109 St.; not given | None |
| 11:40—475 7 Av.; Mrs. J. Cunningham | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 3:55—651 5 St.; Herman Kravitz | Slight |
| 5:55—207 E. 93 St.; Yetta Mendelsohn | $200 |
| 8:40—304 11 Av.; Mary Dugan | $50 |
| 9:00—403 E. 114 St.; Emiele Marvullo | Slight |
| 10:10—257 E. 61 St.; William Vogel | Slight |
| 11:55—13 E. 16 St.; United Embroidery & Novelty Co | $3,000 |

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Maj. H. G. Learnard, 14 Inf., to service in Adjt. General's Dept. He will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty at Adjt.

Capt. C. E. Morton, 8 Inf., selected and detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. H. V. Evans, inf., deceased.

Capt. R. F. Woods, C. A. C., assigned to 94 Co., effective on relief from duty as Q. M. at Ft. Worden, Washn., and C. D. of Puget Sound.

Promotions of F. A. officers: W. Bryden, 1st Lt. 5th, to Capt.; L. J. Ahern, 2d Lt., (detailed Ord. Dept.,) to 1st Lt., and D. M. Beere, 2d Lt., unassigned, to 1st Lt. All are unassigned.

Capt. L. J. Van Shack, 7 Inf., transferred to 11 Inf.

Promotions of 2d Lts. to 1st Lts. Infantry: G. C. Bowen, 20; J. H. Hester, 24; F. L. Whitley, 1; A. H. Hobley, (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.;) A. J. Hanlon, 8; O. O. Ellis, (attached to 18;) E. C. Desbroy, 19, and E. V. Cutrer, 11.

Capt. A. B. Barber, C. of E., is assigned to duty as recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, vice Capt. R. R. Ralston, C. of E., relieved.

Orders Oct. 30 directing Maj. W. L. Little, M. C., to Texas City for duty revoked. On expiration of leave of absence Maj. Little will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., C. D. of Chesapeake Bay, for duty and by letter to Comdg. General, Eastern Department.

1st Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, inf., is assigned to 23 Inf.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Texas City Feb. 23. Detail for court: Cols. L. G. Berry, 4 F. A., and W. H. Chatfield, inf.; Majors E. C. Carnahan, 27 Inf.; G. G. Gatley, 4 F. A.; M. S. Jarvis, 26 Inf., and W. Hornbrook, C. A. C.; D. W. Davison, 26 Inf., and R. H. McMaster, 4 F. A.; Capts. L. F. Kolbourne, 26 Inf.; F. J. Morrow and R. J. Burt, 27 Inf.; T. E. Merrell, F. A.; S. R. Helberg, 6 Cav., and Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, 27 Inf., Judge Advocate.

Leave: 1st Lt. F. A. Ruggles, 7 Cav., extended to April 5. He will sail for the Philippines on transport leaving San Francisco April 5.

### Navy Orders.

Rear Admiral G. S. Willits, detached all duty Feb. 21, to his home.

Capt. A. H. Robertson, the San Diego, to command the Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. F. N. Freeman, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Lts. D. T. Ghent, from command of the Paulding to the Sacramento, and C. R. P. Rogers, the Sacramento, to command the Paulding.

J. G. Lts. W. W. Wadell, the San Diego, to the Colorado, and C. H. Morrison, the St. Louis, to the Colorado.

Ens. R. J. Carstarphan, I. C. Sowell, B. F. Clark, R. J. Wiltz, R. J. Vaughan, N. Davis, W. A. Corn, and W. F. Roehl, the San Diego, to the Colorado; M. S. Bennion and F. Welden, the St. Louis, to the Colorado; M. H. Anderson, the Whipple, to the Colorado; L. W. Clarke, Newport (R. I.) Training Station, to the Minnesota; J. T. Alexander, the Raleigh, to the Whipple; H. V. Bryan, E. F. Zemke, and R. Pfaff, the San Diego, to San Francisco Training Station; J. H. Hoffman, the Minnesota, to Great Lakes Training Station; F. W. Dillingham, the Maine, to Newport Training Station; M. A. Misscher, the San Diego, to the Whipple; D. S. McQuarrie, the Whipple, to the Raleigh, and L. J. Roth, Great Lakes Training Station, to the Hancock.

P. A. Surgn. H. W. Cole, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

A. Paymaster R. C. Reed, the Tallahassee, to temp. duty Navy Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C.

Gunners: J. A. Featherston, the Washington, to Atlantic torpedo flotilla; J. Chamberlin, the San Diego, to the Colorado; E. C. Wortman, the Washington, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard; A. E. Skinner, Phila. Yard, to the Kansas; E. L. Miller, the Kansas, home, await orders; H. J. Mencratti, to the Wyoming, and T. J. Bristol, the Ohio, to Phila. Yard. Machsts. J. J. Blessing, to the San Francisco, and P. Hotchkiss, the San Francisco, to the Prairie.

Pay Clerks: H. F. Gallagher, appointed to Tutuila, Samoa station, and M. C. Haff, appointed to the Kansas.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado at Mare Island; Worden at Mobile; Lebanon at Guantanamo; Jason at Barcelona; Tennessee, Haifa, Palestine; Eagle at Grand Saline, Haiti; Castine at Mobile; Annapolis at Guaymas; Iroquois at San Diego, and the Proteus at Nagasaki.

Sailed—Nanshan, La Paz for Acapulco; Sylvia, Washington for Norfolk; Brutus, New Orleans for Pensacola; Yankton, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Tonopah, E-1, and E-2, Norfolk for Charleston; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Hannibal and Leonidas, Guantanamo for Grand Cayman; Tacoma, Key West for Guantanamo; Yuban, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for Manzanillo, and the Saratoga, Shanghai for Olongapo.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

Sheriff Grifenhagen, after conference with the representatives of the three panels of the Sheriff's Jury, whose members contributed to the fund, forwarded $250 to the Board of Education to relieve worthy cases of necessitous pupils in the public schools. The check for this amount has been turned over to the treasurer of the recently appointed Schools Relief Committee for distribution.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will hold a dance on Friday evening in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Four sessions weekly are being held in the South Brooklyn Evening High School of a class in drawing for men and boys.

New P. S. 48, Eighteenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday. Frank B. Spaulding, former Principal of P. S. 86, Queens, is the new school's Principal. Its opening has relieved the overcrowding in P. S. 112, Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn. The new school is a five-story building. It has thirty-one classrooms, including an open-air room and two kindergartens. It has a gymnasium and three playgrounds, one of which is on the main roof, and another is on the roof of the school auditorium.

Representatives of the Board of Education, the local school boards, and teachers' associations will appear at the hearing, set for Feb. 24, on the proposed plan to have the Board of Education consist of only nine members. They will speak in opposition to it.

Sixty elementary school teachers will receive special training to replace that number of supervisors of special branches.

Prof. Herman Schneider of Cincinnati, Ohio, will deliver an address this evening in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, under the auspices of the Vocational Guidance Convention of New York. Dr. Schneider is engaged in introducing the co-operative system of education in this city's public high schools.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 13: Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 28, to D. B.; Patrol. C. B. Schweid, 162, to 161; Martin Gavin, 161, to 162; 4 P. M., Feb. 14: J. J. Canavotto, 5, to 13; Isaac Haspil, 29, to 13; I. F. Vogel, 36, to 13; Thos. Hickey and Michael Gillen, 21, to 26; Henry Otto, 68, to 61; Albert Von Frank, 63, to 62; H. W. C. Loewe, 61, to 65; J. L. Travers, 62, to 69; M. A. Donovan, 42, to 4 Insp. Dist. To 28 from prects. indicated: Lieb Kaner, 12; R. T. Irwin, Jr., 37; W. P. O'Brien, 37; J. J. Cannavotto, 38; Fred Diehl, 38; J. P. Duggan, 40; Hugh McCann, 37; F. P. Bayer, 38; M. T. O'Connor, 38. To prects. indicated from 63: 65th, J. P. Brilla, Jr., A. M. Mullen, T. F. Griffin, C. F. Armstrong, Herman Corell, J. A. Kiernan, T. F. Mulligan, J. S. Powers, W. E. Ruehl, Jr.; 68th, M. L. Fitzpatrick, J. Gains, M. J. Hunt, J. Relt, G. F. Chiquette, H. Guran, J. Mannion, H. P. Ludwig, M. Sullivan, G. A. Stern, A. J. Huestis, I. W. Nylin, D. O'Neill, D. J. Burns, T. A. Haverty, G. W. Van Ettan, E. J. Leahy; 69th, P. Gannon, W. G. Campbell, J. A. Flanagan, V. B. McIver, H. A. Fairclough, W. Cerny, J. M. Manning, E. Hunger, P. A. Flanagan, O. C. Thiel, M. J. Egan, P. Reilly, G. A. Miller. To mounted duty: A. Hornow, to 81st from 26th; H. J. Young, to 167th from 152d; J. S. Haughey, to 169th from 35th; R. Bowe, to 276th from 32d; C. G. Worrell, to 279th from 26th; 8 A. M., Feb. 20: J. H. Brennan, to 16th from 81st; T. J. Cotter, to 81st from 16th; (mutual,) 8 A. M., Feb. 20: P. Coleman, to 29th from 43d; J. Crosby, to 43d from 29th.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. W. Schermerhorn, 62d, designated as Acting Lieut., for 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 13; W. Burger, 63d, designated as Acting Lieut., from 12 P. M., Feb. 12, to 8 A. M., Feb. 13; H. Kahl, 66th, designated as Acting Lieut., from 8 A. M., Feb. 11, during absence of Lieut. at court. Patrol. T. J. McAdam, 10th; J. F. McDonald, 21st, and T. J. Moore, 69th, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 17; J. P. Hallgan, 26th, to 4th Insp. Dist., 10 days, from 4 P. M., Feb. 13; E. M. Downey, 29th; W. F. Walker, 149th, and W. Bracken, 160th, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 13 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 19; W. Charles, 153d, to C. O., duty in Chief Insp'r's office, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 13. To Det. Bu.: T. L. England, 2d, and P. G. Regan, 65th, 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 17; J. R. Leahy, 14th, P. Murphy, 37th, and J. T. Donohue, 39th, 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 18; J. R. Buckley, 15th, 5 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 16; H. Noar and J. A. Kilallon, 30th, 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 16; H. Sommers, 63d, and A. Snydecker, 156th, 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 15; F. J. McKenna, 168th, to Boiler Squad, 10 days, 9 A. M., Feb. 16. For 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 16: precincts indicated: T. Mills, 5; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; W. L. Ihnken, 80; A. F. Ackerman, 81; H. F. Butts, 81. For 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 18, precincts indicated: A. D. Sindt, 18; E. F. McAvoy, 21; J. H. Brehme, 40; T. Brawley, 63. Matron Ellen Reynolds, 14th, to 26th, 30 days, 6 P. M., Feb. 13. Discontinued: Patrol. C. A. Christensen, 145th, to Det. Bu., 8 A. M., Feb. 15.

Leaves of Absence, Without Pay: Patrol. J. Cronin, 2d, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 21; J. M. Hanlon, 4th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 21; W. Faber, 25th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 21; J. Honold, 26th, 2 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 16; B. J. Oswald, 153d, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 14; Solomon Obraytys, 161st, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 14; L. V. Chvany, 168th, 1 day, 6 P. M., Feb. 14; Adam Weisshaler, 155th, 1 day, 12 P. M., Feb. 11.

Sick Leave Granted: Patrol. B. F. Cassidy, 174th, 4 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 17.

The following applications for pay while sick are approved: Patrol. O. M. Whitney, 79th, 11:15 P. M., Dec. 28, 1914, during disability; J. J. Bresnan, Traf. Subdiv. D, 8:20 A. M., Dec. 30, to 12 M., Jan. 2.

Dismissed from the dept., 11:45 A. M., Feb. 13: Patrol. A. F. Doolan, 144th, intoxication.

Death Reported: Patrol. Wm. O'Keefe, 17th, 1:20 A. M., Feb. 15.

Appointed as Spec. Patrol.: W. D. Jones, with Dept. of Licenses, Feb. 13.

### Fire Department.

Penalize: Fire. G. J. Walsh, Eng. 220, (Absence.) Seven regular leaves of absence withheld, and warned. Fire. C. Hardwick, Eng. 244. (Intoxicated.) Three regular leaves of absence withheld. Fire. M. J. Flood, Eng. 289. (Improper conduct.) Five regular leaves of absence withheld. (Disorderly conduct.) Sentence suspended.

The following will report at 9 A. M., Feb. 16: Fire. G. W. Haight, Eng. 50; Fire. Charles A. Howard, Eng. 208, in lieu of F. M. McNally, Eng. 50; J. Reilly, Eng. 202, who are at present on sick leave.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. J. J. Mahoney, H. & L. 15, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 14; Capt. J. Heine, Eng. 6, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 14; Fire. W. Lennon, H. & L. 80, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 16; Capt. F. F. Mahoney, Eng. 230, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 16; Fire. J. V. Bruton, H. & L. 42, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 16.


## Property Out of the City.

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

"CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE."
Cottages for sale or rent; let me have your wants.
THOS. CARROLL, 119 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Suburban home to rent; brick house; 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds, good view; walking distance to station; plot, 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

**Larchmont.**

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

LITTLE COTTAGE WITH WATER FRONT rights; six rooms and bath on two lots, improved, macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, gas, electric lighting, water and sewerage; perfect drainage; no assessments whatever for these improvements; fine bathing beach, dock, and yacht clubhouse close by; price, $4,500; $300 cash, balance monthly. 15 SHORE FRONT, 245 West 34th St., New York.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Forced to sell, fine $1,100 plot, 50x100; sell for $700; near L. I. R. R. depot and Merrick Road. Address Room 802, 41 Park Row.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd. Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Arlington.—One-family, 6 rooms, all improvements; hot-water heat; small garage; some fruit trees; lot 50x95; a real bargain for cash; going West. Roland Asquith, 360 Davis Av., Arlington, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement. Price $6,000. Sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BARGAIN.—$6,000; easy terms; eight rooms; plot 60x150 feet; 35 min. on Lackawanna; select neighborhood. E. A. B., Times Downtown.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

SHORE COTTAGES
should be rented NOW.
No Europe this season.
LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Ct.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Wanted, house, 6 or 7 rooms; all modern conveniences; 35 or 40 minutes from New York; preferably New Haven Railroad. T 37 Times.


### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MICHAEL ARONS, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned receiver will sell, at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, No. 197 Main Street, in the City of Orange, the assets of said bankrupt, as located at said premises, consisting of a stock of shoes, boots, and other like merchandise, including furniture and fixtures.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the trustee will present his report of sale, together with his recommendations thereon, to Hon. Atwood L. De Coster, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on February 23rd, 1915, at 4:00 P. M.

NATHAN BILDER, Receiver,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys of Receiver 290 Broadway, New York City.
ATWOOD L. DE COSTER, Referee,
770 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.


## Mortgage Loans.

*Forty-five cents a line.*

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications, Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

## City Property.

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

Ten-room house in good condition, excellently located on east side; present occupants leaving city; rent, $1,300. Write for further particulars, Z 256 Times Annex.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

PAINTER wants work; lowest prices; good work guaranteed. Lehrman, 234 East 98th.

Spyuten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

Do you want to own a fine cottage of 7 rooms and bath; improvements, on large plot for $18 a month? If so write at once before it is gone, only 30 minutes out, right at trolley, stores, &c.; big bargain for some one; little cash gives possession at once. A. D., Box 132 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*Thirty cents a line.*

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators, store street level, two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

RENT LESS THAN 30c. A SQ. FT.

Write for particulars.
D 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desk room in neat, clean office, $11 to $15 per month; desk lights and buzzers; best location in the city for immediate transfers to all parts of Greater New York; two desks left; mail privileges $2.50 per month. 339-36 Church St., (Hudson Terminal Building.)

A new roll top desk, $10.
A private office furnished, $25.
Mail privilege to responsible party.
Telephone, towel, and office service.
Good light; clean; concession.
309 Broadway, Suite 807.

BUILDING S. W. CORNER 14TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.
Hotel and cafe 40 years; also adjoining buildings, 203 and 205; restaurant 40 years; big reduction. Apply on premises, 10 to 12, and 1 to 3.

LOFTS.—10 W. 18th, 1st, 28x92; very cheap. 124 W. 18th, 25x92; light 4 sides; elev., electricity, newly renovated; $1,000. Apply Duross Co., 153 West 14th St.

11o East 23d St., near 4th Av.—Loft offic with very good light; suitable for salesrooms or studio. Apply at the premises.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.
Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

38th, 36 West.—Parlor, business, $40; hall room, $2, $3; house heated.

## Apartments to Let

**Furnished.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

For two, three months, overlooking Hudson, brilliant sunshine, four rooms, splendid Daveno, $500 Knabe piano, books, express Subway connection, springs, Singer sewing machine, and my maid, graduate French cooking school; $120. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

Suite of two or three rooms, newly furnished, with bath; one block from Central Park; privilege of having breakfast served in room. Telephone Plaza 4640, or write E. W., Z 274 Times Annex.

Near 96th Subway.—Six rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; corner apartment; seventh floor; 3 months, longer; $125; concessions for longer rentals. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

94th, 205 West, adjoining Athorp Hotel, corner Broadway; five room elevator apartment; all light outside rooms; $32.

High-class, handsomely furnished apartment, 4 beautiful rooms, every modern improvement, $75. Seen 2 to 6. Murray, 528 W. 111th.

Attractive listings, exclusive localities; short leases. Claremont Morris, Specialist, 30 E. 42d.

THE EVANSTON, 90th St. and West End Av., a 10-room apartment, duplex, with 3 baths.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements; $35-$45.

**Apartments Wanted—Furnished**

*Thirty Cents a Line.*

Furnished or unfurnished two-room and kitchenette apartment wanted south of 90th St., near Madison or lower 5th Av, preferred; rent $25. D 450 Times Downtown.

## Apartments to Let

**Unfurnished.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

788 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SUBLET.
Splendid opportunity; choice five-room apartment at moderate rent. Call or phone Tuesday, 1 to 4 P. M., Audubon 5756. Oelschlaeger.

117th, 112-118 West, near Lenox Av. Subway.—5, 6 rooms and bath; large and light; select tenants; telephone service; $28 to $42. Hall & Bloodgood 542 5th Av. Bryant 6732.

108TH ST, 3 WEST.—Sublet furnished, unfurnished; elevator apartment, 4 rooms. Call evenings, A. K.

180th, 504 West., corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

3,422 Bailey Av.—Four large rooms, $20; newest improvements; 231st Broadway Subway.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments, seven large, light rooms, bath; $45-$55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

113th, 517 West.—Four light rooms and bath; sublet $50. Inquire janitor.

8th Av., 897, near 53d St.—5 rooms, large and light, $25; on premises.

**East Side.**

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 3 and 5 rooms, $35 to $75 per month. Apply to agent on the premises.

Madison Av., 561, (near 56th.)—Two-room suite, bath, electricity, kitchenette; also furnished; references.

Large, desirable studio apartment, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; steam heat, open fireplace, $80. 22 East 10th St. Whittredge.

45th, 27 East.—Elegant, newly decorated suites; also single rooms; bath; conveniences.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

**Bronx.**

800 East 173d.—5 rooms, steam, hot water, electric light, &c.; The Parkside, one block 174th Subway station.

**Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished**

*Thirty cents a line.*

BACHELOR REQUIRES SMALL APARTMENT; MODERATE RENT. T 48 TIMES.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Westchester County.**

Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

**New Jersey.**

Convalescents, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

**Country Board Wanted**

*Thirty cents a line.*

MAN AND WIFE desire board, near water, half hour from city, April 15, for season; reasonable. T 31 Times.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

**East Side.**

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, suites, private baths; board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; also room and board.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, excellent board. Phone Stuyvesant 4275.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

**West Side.**

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; telephone.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

84TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests.

87TH ST., 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water; excellent table; references; phone.

87TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

87TH, 411 WEST, La Grande.—Outclassing for price; board, 2, $16; single, $8; Southerners.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 96.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large room, with, without private bath; electricity; Subway; elevated; gentleman.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant large suite; parlor, bedroom; rose velvet carpet; draperies match gray Louis XVI. furniture; twin beds; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable large, small room; exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; conveniences, bath, gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 174 WEST, ("The Little House.")—Distinctively individual small rooms; excellent table; references.

82D, 59 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath adjoining, two smaller rooms; every convenience.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, conveniences; Jewish; moderate prices.

83d, 17 West.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—One, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large, warm room; breakfast, dinner; private family; reasonable; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; every convenience; superior, private table.

102D ST., 216 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; select elevator apt.; select neighborhood; Apt. 1.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double and single rooms, table guests; home cooking; references; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH ST., 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; home cooking; Subway; convenient; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

TWO LADIES WANT LARGE ROOM OR TWO SMALL ROOMS AND BOARD, IN APARTMENT HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE, BETWEEN 36TH AND 45TH STS.; KINDLY STATE TERMS WHEN WRITING; REFERENCES. ROOM 1,105, 516 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

YOUNG Jewish couple want board and room, private, refined Jewish family. Finn, 408 Audubon Av.

YOUNG MAN, west side, above 72d; private; not over $10. T 40 Times.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

**East Side.**

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

43D, 4 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen only; phone service; electric light, heat; permanent; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, sunny, comfortable room; modern conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large and single rooms; clean, modern; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; phone; French teacher's house; refined locality.

57TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; running water; phone.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large room; running water; gentleman only; references.

83D, 41 EAST.—Private house; large front rooms; all improvements; phone, 8274 Lenox.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable single, large rooms; $3 up; comfort, refinement, cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

**West Side.**

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, warm, clean; also single.

87TH, 15 WEST.—Twenty handsomely furnished new rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electric light, telephone; $3.50-$4-$5-$6-$8; parlors for business.

415T ST., 133 WEST.—Small and large rooms, with private bath; best location; $2 up.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator bachelor apartment; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service; private family. Anderson, Apt. 5A.

55TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive rooms; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Well furnished, warm, sunny rooms at a low price.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, gas, electricity, hot water.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, $6-$8; well heated; perfectly kept house.

# BECKER'S LAWYERS UNDECIDED ON NEGRO

## Marshall's Alleged Retraction Disputed, but May Figure in New Trial Plea.

## CASE OF CHINESE IS CITED

### Two Slayers Recently Put to Death After Chief Accuser Swore She Had Lied.

Attorneys for ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, who is in Sing Sing under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, contended yesterday that the supposed conflicting affidavits of James Marshall, the negro witness for the State in the second Becker trial, materially weakened the State's case. But the District Attorney's office believed that Marshall's recent statements did not weaken the conviction, and that he told the truth when he swore in an affidavit on Sunday that he had not said anything in Philadelphia to contradict the material part of the testimony he gave at Becker's trial.

Neither Martin T. Manton, Becker's chief counsel, nor District Attorney Perkins would make public the affidavit in his possession, so the question of whether the two affidavits were irreconcilable was left open. Mr. Perkins, however, made the unqualified statement that in the affidavit made by Marshall for District Attorney Groehl on Sunday the negro swore he had not at any time retracted his testimony at the trial.

When John B. Johnston, Mr. Manton's associate, was asked, "Did Marshall admit in the Philadelphia affidavit that he lied in the Becker trial?" he declined to answer.

"The statements made by Marshall in the affidavit differ substantially and materially from the testimony he gave at Becker's trial," was his comment.

District Attorney Perkins took the position that Marshall had not denied the all-important point in his testimony—that the man he saw talking with Becker at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue was the same man who later was pointed out to him as Jack Rose. He said that the incident was closed so far as the District Attorney's office was concerned until Becker's lawyers attempted to make use of the Philadelphia affidavit to obtain a new trial for Becker.

Mr. Johnston said it had not been determined what use would be made of the Philadelphia affidavit. He was not positive that it would be included in an argument for a new trial, but he intimated that it would. He said the affidavit contained many things not yet made public and that whether it would be made public would be determined this afternoon.

Regarding the value of the Philadelphia affidavit in a plea for a new trial the District Attorney's office pointed to the case of the two Chinese who were put to death last wek. Lee Dock and Eng Hing were convicted of murder largely on the testimony of Grace Mack, an alleged eyewitness. After the conviction, she swore to Judge Crain of General Sessions that she had lied at the trial, yet Judge Crain denied a new trial to the Chinese.

Jack Rose said that he was willing to do anything in his power to save Becker's life if he was not called upon to repudiate any of the testimony he gave at the trial. He volunteered to go to Mr. Manton's office and submit to questioning, if a representative of the District Attorney's office accompanied him. But he added that he believed Becker guilty of Rosenthal's murder and that if Becker was saved it would be through some technical legal step. Bernard J. Sandler, formerly the lawyer for Rose and Harry Vallon, said that Vallon's position was substantially the same as Rose's.

MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW COLLARS

of the smart cut away type

2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC.



OXWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable
High enough in back to be correct in style.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

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MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.



1 PHOTO $1.50 With this Coupon.

HALF LIFE SIZE.

Finished Size 9x14. Reg. Price $10 each.
Also made from New or Old Photos.

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New York, Paris, Boston, Phila.

E. Brandt

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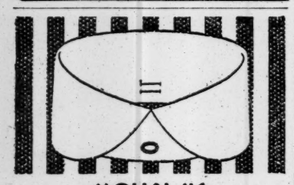
516 5TH AVE., at 43d. St.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 W. 42D ST., near B'way (T)
1 W. 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Cut This Coupon

Good Until March 15, 1915.





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MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.



Your FORD

You can start and light your FORD car with the—

GRAY & DAVIS
Starting-Lighting System

Attached in a few hours. Remarkably efficient and very simple. System includes 6-volt battery, battery box, switches, wiring.

$75

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New York Branch
245-249 West 55th St.
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HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus
OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY!
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.
Today & Tomorrow Last of the special "Kiddies" matinees. A dollar toy given to every child.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22.
MATINEE TODAY $1.50.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Not a Shot Fired—Thrills, Laughs.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22
MATINEE TOMORROW $1.50.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22.
MATINEE TOMORROW $1.00.
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Open- ing Fri. Evg. Seats Now. First Mat. Sat. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

WEST END Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO.
Mats. Today & Thurs. All seats 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c & 50c. THIS WEEK: KITTY MacKAY.

Princess 39th St., nr. B'way. Bosworth's Sensational HYPOCRITES "A daring, frank screen classic."—Sun.
Daily Matinee 25c, 50c. Evenings 50c to $1

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Feb. 22.
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22d
The Play That Has Everything.
UNDER COVER



WINTER GARDEN OPENING THURS. EVE.
MAID IN AMERICA
First Mat. Sat. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
TONIGHT AT 8.... "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, nr. B'way.
TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. 25c and 50c.
Capt. Scott's Antarctic Pictures
Herbert G. Ponting's marvelous films taken by himself as official camera artist to the British Antarctic Expedition.

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mat'nees (Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Feb. 22.
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
3 Perfs. Wash. B'day, 10:30 A.M. 2:30 & 8:30 P.M.

39th St. Theatre near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Feb. 22.
MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE."
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

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THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN
Matinees Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22.

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Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

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In HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, THE SHADOW
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ELSIE FERGUSON
IN OUTCAST
WASHINGTON'S MAT. MONDAY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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RUTH CHATTERTON
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DADDY LONG-LEGS

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OTIS SKINNER
In the New 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE
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TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Feb. 22.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

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"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight, Thurs. & Sat. Evg. at 8; Sat. Mat. 2
A Midsummer Night's Dream
Wed. & Fri. Evgs. 8:15. & Wed. Mat. 2:15; also Special Matinee Washington's Birthday,
BERNARD SHAW'S
ANDROCLES AND THE LION

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Wed. at 8. L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur.
Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober, Curtis; Berger, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Il Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Conds. Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Leonhardt, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Mon. (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
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Tickets $3 and $5 at Box Office and Tyson and McBride Agencies.

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Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (BALDWIN).
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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Contralto Century Op. Co. C. V. BOS, Accompanist. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 19th, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—MME. CELINE DEL CASTILHO VERKERK
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AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Feb. 19th, at 3.
Piano Recital THEO. HENRION Seats at Box Office.
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

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The Famous South American Dancer,

By Royal Command Instructor in Dancing to H. R. M. King Alphonso of Spain.

Premier Professeur a l'Institut International de Danse Malatzoff Freres a Paris. Diplome d'Honneur.

MANY sensations have appeared here in New York to awaken the interest of this metropolitan city, but the most marvelous of them all is the appearance of the famous South American Dancer, Senor Alberto S. Arriaga, known all over the world as the originator of most of the dances now being interpreted here in the United States. The dancing master has arrived in this country to seek further laurels. Not only has he been commanded to appear before the crowned heads of Europe, but he has taught no less personages than the Duke of Nadvorog, Count of Cartagena, Lord and Lady Ruthford, Comtesse de Labadie, Herr Otto Vanderhöf, the famous German scientist; General Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, and many other notables. Senor Arriaga's success and popularity is shown by his having given private exhibitions before the King of England, King of Spain, Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

Senor Arriaga is a graduate of the Imperial Warshaska Ballet School of Petrograd, Russia, and one of his former assistants is the now famous Russian Ballet Dancer, Gregori Lekar. He has abundance of programs, press notices, etc., dating back from 1906, showing his great success with the Tango, Maxixe and the famous Arriaga Waltz.

Senor Arriaga is the creator of the Pericon Nacional, and was the first one to present this dance (in 1906) in Buenos Ayres and then in Europe, where it was absolutely unknown until 1907. The Fado and Pasillo (the very latest creation) was presented for 400 times at Buenos Ayres by Senor Arriaga, where he won the first prize in "The Concurso International De Bailes." His collection of trophies, in white enamel and solid gold medals, gathered by his superiority in dancing contests, are worth a fortune in itself. He is just as interesting off the stage as on; great linguist, presents a youthful appearance (being under 30), and his individual charm and graceful dancing will no doubt secure for him a foremost place in the terpsichorean and society world.

Upon Senor Arriaga's arrival here he sought the assistance of a representative American lady partner, with whom he could demonstrate the best of the European dances, and after searching for weeks was fortunate enough to meet Miss Jeannette Warner, formerly featured in the "High Jinks" production. Miss Warner came suddenly into fame last year as the originator of the craze of the hour, the "Fox Trot." Though very modest as regards her dancing ability, she may consider herself a mighty lucky girl. She has not only been acclaimed a great dancer, but she is considered the most beautiful dancer now before the public. Her beauty is further enhanced by her remarkable collection of evening costumes, having a special dress for each dance.

This international team, Senor Alberto S. Arriaga and Miss Jeannette Warner, as we shall now call them, are now accepting many private engagements, which will keep them very much occupied until the opening of a new Broadway production in which they will be the dancing features.

## MISS JEANNETTE WARNER,

Creator of the "Fox Trot,"

Formerly Star in "High Jinks."

Dancing Feature of the Late Broadway Success, "High Jinks."



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Choice.
Special Appetizer, Reisenweber.
Half Grapefruit.
Blue Point Oysters on Half-Shell or Cocktail.
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Crabmeat Ravigotte.
Chicken Saute.
Second Joint of Turkey.
Noisette of Lamb.
Sweetbread Cutlet.
Sirloin of Beef.

Roast (Choice).
Half Roast Stuffed Milk Fed Chicken.
Roast Guinea Hen.
Roast Suckling Pig.

(To Order, 10 to 15 Minutes).
Half Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Lamb Chops.
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Hamburger Steak.
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Omelette with Chives.
Spanish Omelette.
Scrambled Eggs with Sausages.

Cold Dishes.
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef.
Sirloin of Beef.
Suckling Pig.
Star Ham.
Virginia Ham.
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Smoked Beef Tongue.
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Sorbet
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